je Kliming Ionunal,

RAILWAY GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 967-Vol. XXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

PRICE 6d.

R. JAMES CROPTS, MINING BROKER,
48, THREADNREDLE STREET, LONDON.
CROPPS TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for imfne-

NGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PETER WATSON will at all times give the best information (having been in ges nine years); and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

R. GEORGE SPRATLEY TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.
No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, LONDON.

R. JOHN S. LANE, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the nublic that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES in the following MINES

S. LANE, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform at he is in a position to OFFER SHARES in the following MINES tast bloom perran Wheal Jame Perran Silver-lead Rinsey United Park-work & Wh. Virt. Gawton United Great Wh. Baddern Great Wh. Baddern Prince Albert Cons. Great Wheal Burlos Gorn Lead Great Wheal Hugo Great Hewas Gorn Lead Great Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Golden Peninsular Min. Co. Great Wheal Mary Ann Wheal James Great Hewas South Crenver South Crenver South Carn Brea South Carn Brea South Carn Brea South Town Wheal Francet Wheal Francet Wheal Francet Wheal Francet Wheal Surpose Wheal Katharine Wheal Katharine Wheal Katharine Wheal Surpose South Octonols Sourton Consols St. Austell Consols Sydney Godolphin Wheal Surnson Wheal Lemon Wheal Surnson Wheal Lemon Wheal Surpose West Darlington West Phonix Trewatha Trumpet Consols Treweatha Triumpet Consols Treweatha Triumpet Consols Treweatha Triumpet Consols Treweatha Triumpet Consols North Damsel North Towy
North Damsel North Town Town Tamar North Damsel No. Wh. Trelawny

St. Austell Consols
sydney Godolphin
Trebelt
Treviskey & Barrier
Tassan Lead
Travy Consols
Treweatha
Trumpet Consols
Treheine
Tineroft
Trannack & Bosence
Tamar Consols
Trannack & Bosence
Tamar Consols Lanz is a BUYER of Wheal Gill, Great Crienis, East Caradon, Sortridge Con-larke Valley, Poltimore, Boringdon Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Treweatha, Consols, South Caradon, Wheal Edward, Wheal Uny, &c. HN R. PIKE HAS NOW FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING Round Hill, £3%.

Great Fortune, £13.

Great Fortune, £13.

Glimar, £3\%.

Bo Glimar, £3\%.

Bo Garreg, 16s.

Great Bryn, 17s. 6d.

Garreg, 16s.

Great Bryn, 17s. 6d.

Gaskus, £1\%.

Great Sheba, £16.

St.

Great Sheba, £16.

St.

Great Sheba, £16.

St.

Gawton United, £3\%.

Herodafoot, £9\%.

Thingston Down, £15.

Hawkmoor, £1.

Hingston Down, £15.

Hawon & Henfisch, £1\%.

Thingston Brazilian, £5.

Kirkendbright, £4\%.

Keawick, £2\%.

Lewis, £1\%.

Lewis, £1\%.

Mendip Hills, £3.

Mendip Hills, £3.

Merllyn, £1\%.

Mill Pool, £7.

Molland, 9s.

Michell, 7s. 6d.

Morth Pool, £02\%.

North Balier, £8.

North Pernael, 10s. 6d.

North Ding Dong, 19s.

North Towy, 16s.

North Towy, 16s.

North Pernael, 10s. 6d.

North Pernael SHARPS: it Consols, £23. d, Great, £22. d Consols West, £16½ eta Consols, 6s. and Lanarth, £12. et, £13. con, £3½. Conig, £1. gord, \$s. Darren, 15s. 6d. Dinas. Kitchen, £3. t, 17s. 6d. Pool, £9%. ynon, £3½. nter, £5½. t, £3½. inick, £3. & Wentworth, £8½.

ed, £2 %.

lgus, £18%. thur, 7s. 6d.

rthur, 7s. 6d. lalamanning, 12s. 6d largaret, £12. lack Craig, 12s. 6d. ussell, £4\c. ing Dong, £1\c. is a BUYER of Condi-

Round Hill, £3%.

Rorrington, 13a, 6d.

Rateigh, £2½.

South Toigus, £135.

St. Aubyn and Grylls, £5.

Stray Park, £13.

St. Day United, £2½.

Trassilvn, 2s, 6d.

Tramor Consols, £2.

Tincroft, £5½.

Tamar Maria, 12a, 6d.

Tremollett Down, 10a, 6d.

Tremollett Down, 10a, 6d.

Tremollett Down, 10a, 6d.

Vest Parlington, £3½.

Vale of Towy, 12a, 6d.

West Parlington, £3½.

West Darlington, £3½.

West Trelawny, £3½.

Wheal Trelawny, £3½.

Wheal Trelawny, £3½.

Wheal Trelawny, £3½.

Wheal Trelwishak, £1½.

Wheal May Ann, £3½.

Wheal Trelwishak, £1½.

Wheal Edward, £3½.

Wheal Trelwishak, £1½.

Wheal Edward, £3½.

Wheal Trelwishak, £4.

Wheal Edward, £3½.

Wheal Bawden, 7a, 8d.

d Wheal Bawden, 7a, 8d.

d Wheal Seton.

Shares effected on the best poal edisposal of shares, it is particles, and that all such in

has of the or conductors, South Francisco.

Masses or Sales in English and Foreign Mining Shares effected on the best posmas, for the usual commission.

17. Pike for the disposal of shares, it is partirequested that the number and time allowed be stated; and that all such inlon may be forwarded on or before Friday morning.

2 Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, March 3, 1854.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING AGENT, as SHARES FOR SALE in the undermentioned MINES, and QUOTED

Quintrell Downs, 8s. 6d.
South Devon, 17s. 6d.
South Tawton, 10s.
Tamar Maris, 10s. 6d.
Trevellyn, £3%.
Trehane, £3 15s.
Tremollett Down, 7s. 9d.
Trenault, 6s. 6d.
West Sortridge, 4s. 6d.
West Sortridge, 4s. 6d.
Wheal Jeru, 7s. 6d.
Wheal Sarsh, 1s. 6d.
Wh. Fort. (S. Tisw.), 4s. 3d.
Weal Surprise, 7s.
West Phomis, £7%.
West Phomis, £7%. Great Crinnis, 32s. Great Bryn, 5s. 6d. Great Hugo, £1½. Hingston Down, £14. Heuserdon Consols, 18s. 6d. Hawkmoor, 14s. 6d. Kirkeadbright, £3½. Molland. Hawkmoor, 14s. 9d.
Kirkondbright, £2½.
Moliad.
Marke Valley, £4½.
Mineral Court, 7s.
New East Crowndale, 8s.
North Towy, 15s.
15s.
North Hingston, 3s. 6d.
Perran Wh. Jane, 10s. 6d.
Perran Wh. Jane, 10s. 6d.
on of British and Poreign Shatmarket prices.

at the closest market prices.

ARF is a BUYER of Hope Valley, Round Hill, and Melland.

Hall Chambers, London, March 3, 1844. BRENCHLEY, MINE SHARE AGENT, is instructed to ELL the following SHARES in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, EDUCED PRICES, and worthy the notice of investors:—

was reactifies and management of the consultation of the consultat

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best
DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purdancer 15 to 20 per cent, for the outlary Amongst others are the following:

Carn Brea Alfred Consols North Fool Great Devon Consols chaser 15 to 20 per cent, for the outlay. Amongst others
Carn Brea Alfred Consols
Wheal Seton South Basset Trehame
Treviskey West Basset Trehame
Wheal Arthur North Basset Trewath
Bedford United Mines West Caradon Mary Anne
United Mines West Caradon South Tamar
And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having
ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such 9 Great Alfred Speedwell Gonamena Grambl. & St. Aubyn Garreg

g greater range fo Stray Park Tincroft Treteigh North Downs Wheal Cupid Wheal Harriett eculation, such a
Wheal Uny
Halamanning
North Damsel
North Downs
Bryntail
Cwm Darren
Thomas United
ibard-street. Gilinar Tineroft
Tamar Consols
East Tamar North Downs
East Bussell Wheal Cupid
Hingston Döwn Trefusis
Trefusis
East Buller
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Loi

INING AGENCY OFFICES, No. 33, CLEMENT'S LANE,
LOMBARD STREET.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO. have established AGENTS in all the principal MINING
DISTRICTS, and therefore command reliable information for the guidance of the
capitalist, and facilities for the TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS to any amount, with
the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.—Established 1839.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, TREEDSKEEDLE STREET Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

M. R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-WAY SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

6. Moorgate-street, City.

6, Moorgate-street, City.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THEEADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg to direct the attention of capitalists to the present almost UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT of CAPITAL in DIVIDEND MINES, paying regularly from 12), to 20 per cent, per annum; also, in legitimate PROGRESSIVE MINES, many of which, from their present prospects and prices, offer an opportunity scarcely approaching to speculation.

Mining property, whether dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom falls to become remunerative; and Messay. Powell and Cooke will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selection, feeling convinced of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be entrusted.

Bankers - Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

Messay. Powell and Cooke have BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the undermentioned DIVIDEND MINES:

Alfred Consols Devon Gt. Consols Speatne Consols Wheal Arthur Scoth Tannar

Also, in PROGRESSIVE MINES of great promise, such as Boringdon Consols Great Wh. Baddern South Y coland Devon Burra Burra Hingst, bown Cons. Tavy Consols

Wheal Russell Wheal Tryphena Yealand Consols North Wh. Robert West Par Consols Yealand Consols Taylor Consols Speatne Consols Speatne Consols Speatne Consols Speatne Consols Speatne Consols Wheal Tryphena Yealand Devon Burra Burra Hingst, Bown Cons. Taylor Consols Wheal Tryphena Yealand Consols Speatne Con

west Succes
West Treasury
West Trethellan
West Wheal Alfred
West Wheal Robins
Wheal Augusta
Wheal Buller
Wheal Buller
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Carpenter
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Clifford
Wheal Gills
Wheal Golder
Wheal Glils
Wheal Golder
Wheal Glils
Wheal Golder
Wheal Jane
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jane
Wheal Jenty
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes
Wheal Lovel
Wheal Prockler
Wheal Robin
Wheal Robin
Wheal Robin
Wheal Secton
Wheal Scuter
Wheal Syutre
Wheal Syutre
Wheal Syutre
Wheal Trebarvah

North Vale of Towy

Boringdon Consols

TR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,

21, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

As and Craigiog
Balmoon | Beacon
Bedford United
Bell and Lanarth
Bieton Consols
Birch Tor & Vitifet
Black Craig
Boommena
Booram Boosen | Botallack
Booseawell Downs
Booseawell Buttersion
Callington
Carro Brea
Havon & Henfwels
Carvons Greek
Carvons Creek
Carvons Cr

Little Duke
Marke Valley
Mary Ann
Mendip Hills
Merllyn Michell
Mill Pool Mixon
Molland Moetyn
Nannegolian
Nantile Vale (slate)
Nant-y-Car
Neptune
Now Linares
North Basset
North Buller
North Caradon
North Cornwall
North Damsel
North Damsel
North Damsel
North Heaues
North Levant
North Pool
North Levant
North Pool
North Boskear
North Wheal Robert
North Wh. Trelawny
Nouveau Monde
Okel Tor
Old Wheal Basset
Orsedd
Par Cousols
Parky A & Carwals
Parky A & Carwals
Parky A & Carwals
Parky A & Carwals Cupid
Cwm Darren
Cwm Erfin
Dalrhiew | Darren
Devon Burra Burra
Devon Great Consoli
Devon Great Consoli
Devon Kapunda

uke of Cornwall Dyfngwin East Alfred Consols East Haset Console East Haset Craig East Haset Craig East Wheal Crofty East Darren East Ding Dong East Frongooh East Halamanning East Margaret East Pool East East Halamanning East Ston & Maude East Tamar Fast Tolgan East Wheal Buller And SH.

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall R. And SHARES FOR SALE in the west conwait saliway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs

FURCHASING in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSI

MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent,, and the latter to considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. R. Constant and the property of the property. Mr. J. J. R. DIVINISH the most ACCURATE INFORM Notas is at all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMA-TION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALKS on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission. Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—March 3, 1884.

MESSRS. KENWORTHY AND CO., MINING BROKERS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, continue to BUY and SELL (ON COMMISSION) BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, and have at the present period SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Broomfield Coursols Lelant Quintrell Down Tassan Combination North Down South Down Combination North Down South Down Combination North Down South Down Combination North Down South Town South

MESSRS. DICKINSON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, No. 114, BISHOPSGATE STREET (Corner of Threadmeedle-street), LONDON, conclude to BUY and SELL every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY, BANKING, and MINING SHARES and STOCK, at murket prices. Cash advanced on shares and stock for long or short periods.

Offices of the Ludwynn Lease Tin Mine, 8t. Ives.

CEORGE MOORE, No. 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in every description of MINING PROPERTY for the usual commission.—(8worn Broker.)

MR. G. R. H. CARNE begs to inform the public, that he has SHARES

POR SALE in the following MINES, at the current prices of the day:—

East Bosorn (free)
West Abrahum
Mohareh Gold
South Crenver
Devon & Courtenny
Loveden United
Mineral Court
South Yeoland Consols
S

G. R. H. Carre begs to inform the public, that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS COMMISSION ONLY, consequently parties favouring him with any orders may roung thing the full market price of the day.

9. Finch-lane, Cornhall, March 3, 1854.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES
LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply,
RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTS,
SPIKES and TIE EARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds
of IRON CASTING. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES. /4

(10BALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COEALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND SSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 20

VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN EARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

OLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAPFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. 22
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY, BARS and CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MINING OFFICES, PENZANCE.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHAREBROKER, PENZANCE, CORNWALL, having a practical local knowledge of Coraish mines, is at all times in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES, as to what is exceptionable, or otherwise; also when they should buy and sell.

INING OFFICES, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—INVESTMENT to WHEAL OWLES and BOTALLACK MINES. J. HOLLOW begs to direct the attention of those desirous of PROFITABLE SIMARE in each FOR SALE. Wheal Owles pays £12 10s. quarterly (price £456); Botallack is now paying at the rate of £45 per annum (price £360). Will BUY St. Ive's Cousols, Wheal Margaret, kenneggy, Balmoon, &c. And SELL Pendeen, Wheal Bal, Lemon, Reeth Consols, Chiverton, West Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Wheal Carne, Carrack Dews, &c.; and 59 Wheal Montague, at £8 10s. per share. Address as above.—Feb. 28, 1854.

Share. Address as above.—Feb. 28, 1854.

M. R. G. GIDLEY, MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR, any MINES OF MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND; and is prepared to GIVE ADVICE on all the leading speculations in Devon and Cornwall.

Mr. Gidley has SHARES FOR SALE in Alfred Consols, 523; Botallack, 400; Wheal Owles, £500; Great Wheal Vor, £1; Great Bryn Consols, 15s.; South Tawton Consols, 10s.; Drewsteignton, 10s. 6d.; East Gunnis Lake, 31s.; East Tamar, 17s. 6d.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zine, and Lead Mining Company, &c. Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARBBROKER, CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

M ESSRS. HARRISON AND BRERETON, MINING BROKERS, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 32

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALER IN MINING SHARES. MR. M. W. BEACHEROFT, MINING AGENT, 20, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. 34,

South Wh. Frances Bell and Lauarth Bryntall Tresaveau Trelanse Gonamena Wheil Wrey Leeds Town Consols Treweaths 77, Old Broad-street, London, March 3, 1854.

MR. JAMES FOX, NEW CITY CHAMBERS, 121, BISHOPS-GATE STREET, has FOR SALE:—1 East Darren, 590; 50 East Bosorn, 5s.; 100 Craigwen, 15s.; 100 Trenault, 10s. 6d.; 14 East Wheal Leisure, £10; 19 Dyfngwin, £5; 10 Wheal Venton, 50s.; 100 Great Tregune, 57s. 6d.; 50 Black Craig, £2s.; 10 Hawke's Point, 51s.; 30 Altgood Slate, 35s.; 30 West Wheal Arthur, 10s. 6d. And is a BUYER of Del Rey, Wheal Trelawny and West Providence.

WHEAL MESSER.—Mr. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR SALE in the above valuable MINE. And also in the following important MINES:—viz., Great East Wheal Rose, Bodanin United, West Par Consols, Perran United, Wh. Tehidy, East Caradon, St. Blazey Consols, Caylan, Cubert United, Wh. Peru, Perran Silver-lead, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Wh. Sediey, and others. Mr. W. Carakass is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crinnis, Union Tin, West Crinnis, Wildberg, and others.—27, Austinfriars, London, March 3, 1854.—39

MR. B. W. POULTON, No. 50, THREADNEEDLE STREET R. B. W. POULTON, No. 30, THREADNESDIE STREET
(Two Doors from the Stock Exchange), TRANSACTS RUSINESS in the
BRATISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and other SHARES. All
commissions grouply a tetuded to, and business transacted upon Stock Exchange
principles. Cash advances made upon shares.
A FEW SHARES FOR SALE in the Newtonards, Alliance Californian, AngloCalifornian, and National Patent Steam Fuel Companies.

Californian, and National Patent Steam Fuel Companies.

IRST REPORT—ENGLISH AND IRISH MINES.—The undersigned having added to their general business the SALE and PURCHASE OF SHARES in public companies, have come to the determination, from the varied and conflicting reports giving to the public of progressive mines, to send, on their own account, a person of tainst and experience in the practical working of mines, to examine into, and accertain, as much as possible, the true and real state of each mine in England and Ireland, so that they may be able to give their friends and customers, truthful information, and honest and bone fide advice. Their agent has now maken first report, enabling the undersigned to understand the present state, as well as future prospects, of almost every mine in England and Ireland. The undersigned will not, in any instance, accept of an order to buy or sell-shares in any mine of which they have received a bad or doubtful report, or permit in their office the sale of characteristic properties at a continue their usual business as COMMISSION AGENTS and BROKERS, and have ON SALE a good deal of MINING MACHIKERY; they sless BUY and SELL MINES, and all kinds of MINERAL, PROPERTY.

DICKSON, RUTHYEN, and CO., 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, Louden.

OLA SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, Capital, £12,000, in 12,000 parts or shares of £1 each.—Held under lease for 40 years, at 1-16th royalty.—To be conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."

JAMES BARING, Eq., London.

THOMAS CHANDLER, Eq., Ship owner, London.

(To be chosen from the shareholders at the first general meeting.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, Limerick, Clonmel, &c.

ENGINEER—Mr. Richard Glanville, Bermondsey-wall, London.

BROKERS—J. T. Berkeley. Eq., Grecham Chambers, London; Messrs. Smyth and Du Bedat, College-green, Dublin.

SKCHETARY—Francis Stokes, Eq.

SECRETARY—Francis Stokes, Esq. -CANNON HOUSE, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET, LONDON. This property is situated in the County of Limeriex, adjoining the railroad, a quarter of a mile from the Oola Railway Station, fifteen miles from Limerick, and four miles from Limerick neutron of the Dublin and Cork, and Waterford and Limerick Railways, and is one of those valuable setts which was abandoned in the famine year, 1847, for want of capital.

and is one of those valuable setts which was abandoned in the famine year, 1847, for want of capital.

A shaft has been sunk upwards of 12 fms., cast of which a level has been driven a considerable distance, on a beautiful lode 12 ft. wide; on the south or foot wall is a rich branch of silver-lead ore, 6 in. wide, which yields, upon being assayed, 24½ ozs. fine silver per ton, and 82½ per cent. of lead; and the remainder of the lode is a mass of mundic, thickly impregnated with copper. An extensive copper lode runs parallel to the north of the lead lode. There is a good supply of water for dressing, &c. The operations of the company will be conducted on the Cost-book Principle. The shares will be in certificate to bearer. Samples of ores from the property can be seen at the offices of the company, together with Mr. Mitchell's certificate of assay.

It is impossible, within the limits of an advertisement, to impart anything like a correct idea of the position and prospects of the mine, but an approximation thereto can be obtained by perusing the prospectus and reports, which may be had of the secretary, brokers, and also at the various branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, to whom applications for shares are to be made in the usual form.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE.

Divided into 10,000 shares, at £1 per share.—To be paid on allotment.
Conducted on the "Cost-nook Principle."

JAMES FORD, Esq., The Shrubbery, Tottenham.
JOHN R. PURSELL, Esq., Regent-street, and Ludgate-hill.
WILLIAM ASHTON, Esq., 154, Stoane-street, Chelsea.
THOMAS HALE, Esq., Lingfield, Surrey.
PURSER AND SECRETARY—Mr. George Searby.
LOCAL AGENT—Capt. Joseph Matthews.

PUBER AND SECRETARY—Mr. George Searby.

LOCAL AGENT—Capt. JOSEPH Matthews.

OFFICES,—No. 19, BUCKLERSBURY.

This extensive and highly mineralised sett embraces upwards of 500 acres of land, in the parish of Talland, Cornwall, about 1 mile from the sca-port of Polpero, where materials can be landed and ores shipped at a very small cost.

For many years this sett was held by working miners, who, confident of success, drave an adit about 40 fms. into the hill, on the eastern part of the sett, and commenced sinking a shaft near the great cross-course, with a vlew of communicating and intersecting the lodes mentioned in the various reports.

They also commenced working on the course of the lode, breaking quantities of copper ores, but for want of "means to procure the necessary machinery, allowed the ores to be scattered; a portion of which can be seen at the office of the present company," who have purchased a lease for 21 years (renewable), at one-sixeenth dues.

The trial of gossan, of which there are large quantities, yielded mearly one onne of fine gold per ton. The mine has been in full operation, now, for more than three months: and persons desirous of investing, are refered to the Captain's weekly reports in the Mining Journal, all of which may be seen at the offices of the company. The managing committee deem it needless to give a lengthened prospectus; it being a well-known fact that this sett embraces many perculiar advantages for developing its mineral resources; and they have employed mining engineers of known respectability, who report favourably on the prospect to the undertaking, which is being prosecuted with spirit and economy.

Samples of ores and reports of practical mining agents may be seen and full prospectuses obtained at the offices of the company, 19, Bucklesbury, where application for shares must be made.

used with spirit and economy.

amples of ores and reports of practical mining agents may be seen and full prostuses obtained at the offices of the company, 19, Bucklesbury, where application
shares must be made.

OUTH HERODSFOOT MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.
NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED at
MONDAY, the 6th inst.
Offices, 19, Bucklersbury. FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after t, the 6th inst. GEO. SEARBY, Purser and Sec.

The above premiums include the stamp duty, which is payable to Government by the company.

The total amount insured by any of the above modes will be paid in case of death by railway accident, while travelling in any class carriage, on any railway in the kingdom, and proportionate compensation in the event of personal injury.

3, Old Broad-street, March, 1854.

WM. J. VIAN, Sec.

3, Old Broad-street, March, 1854.

SAVE FUEL AND SUBDUE SMOKE.

RENEWED TESTIMONIAL.

DRAY SIR,—After about 16 months' trial of your Parket Smokeless Furnace, I am nappy to verify the report I gave of its manifest advantages in January, 1853. My boiler continues to generate steam in the most satisfactory manner, the action of the fire is perfectly uniform, the smoke nuisance is effectually prevented, and the saving of fuel still averages 20 per cent. I have not incurred any expense whatever for repairs, and the peculiar simplicity e; your invention, and cheapness of construction, beddes its other merits, I feel convinced will establish its universal use, both for land and marine purposes.

Mr. Lee Stevens.

and marine purposes.

Mr. Lee Stevens.

Broad Plain was provided printing to the efficiency of your patented plan for the prevention of smoke. The statements with regard to its success, which were made to us before we adopted it, have been fully confirmed by our own experience; and we see so well satisfied with its working, that we are about to apply it to another of our large furnaces. THOMAS, FRIPP, AND THOMAS.

J. Lew Stevens, Esq., 60, King William-street, City, London.

Dear Sir.—The perfect action of your Patent Smokeless Plenace gives us more thorough satisfaction than we first anticipated. It enables us to use tan, with a very slight influer of small coals, to much conomical advantage; it effectually cuts off the smoke, saving us proportionably in the quantity (as well as in the price) of fuel; and our stoker informs us he can now get up steam in twenty minutes, which took him three quarters of an hour to do before, and it is consequently a gain to us in every respect. We shall be happy to show your admirable invention, in working hours, to our neighbours, and to any friends of yours who present your card.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street Hill, City. P. AND JAS. MARGETSON. Champion's Finegar and Mustard Works, Old-street-road, London, Feb. 3, 1854.

Champion's Finegar and Musteret Hill, City. P. AND JAS. MARGETSON.
Dram Sin,—The patent furnace you have creeted for us satisfactorily proves th fficiency of your plan, and we think its simplicity and cheapness cannot fail of suring commercial preference. At your convenience, we shall be obliged by you iving us an estimate for one to be put up to our brewing copper.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-st. Hill, City. WIDOW CHAMPION AND CO.

DEAR SIR,—Your PATENT SHOKELESS FURNACE answers to our entire satisfaction and besides cutting off the smoke gives us such increased steam as the purpose of ou work may require. We shall avail ourselves of your recommendation to use tan answers was such increased steam as the purpose of ou work may require. We shall avail ourselves of your recommendation to use tan answers of the steam of the

J. Lee Stevens, Eq. 50, Charles-street, Westminster, Feb. 7, 1854.

Srg.—Your Patent Smokelless Oven Gaate, put up in my bakery last year by Mr. Thomas Powell, 49, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, gives me so much estisfaction that I shall make a point of recommending it to the trade. My oven is heated quicker and more uniformly, of course, with less coals, than before, and the bread comes out all the cleaner for the smoke being prevented from sooting the oven, and turned into heating material instead of pouring out of the chimmey.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street Hill, City.

Phrical Managedory, 53, Broad-street, Rateliffe, Feb. 7, 1854.

Sie,—We are very happy to add our testimony to the many evidences in favour of your invention already published. As your Patent Smokeless Funace has been applied so a new boiler on our premises, we have no opportunity of contrasting the present with any previous consumption of fuel; but our steam is got up readily, and is most efficiently maintained by the use of small coals only; and the prevention of smoke is satisfactorily effected beyond the possibility of complaint.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq.

Copies of Report to the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH through Dr. GAVIN

J. Lee Stevens, Esq. FLETCHER AND CO. Copies of Report to the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH through Dr. GAVIN MILROY, made by Mr. J. J. Stevens, Assoc. I. C. E., of the Darlington Works, Southwark, after inspection of the Patent Smokeless Furnaces on the premises of Mr. J. C. Prelier, patent leather manufacturer; Messrs. Easton and Amos, engineers; Mr. Sisterson, engineer; Messrs, Keens and Welch, mustard manufacturers; Messrs, Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, engineers, &c., may be obtained of the patentee; and copies of reports of Mr. Alexander Gordon, civil and marine engineer, and of Mr. Robt. Armstrong, C.E., author of the Radimentary Treatise on Steam Bollers, &c., and of testimonials from about 30 London and provincial firms of eminence, to which new proofs in favour of the invention are added daily.

This system continues to be SUCCESSFULLY and ECONOMICALLY ADAPTED to LAND and MARINE BOILERS, COPPERS, PANS, STILLS, EAKERS OVENS, &c. Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKKLESS FURNACES is also given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, I, Fish-atreet Hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

DICTON CONSOLS,—A MEETING of the shareholders in the BIC-TON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the purser's office, 98, Gracechurch-street, London, on Monday, the 13th day of March next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the company and providing for the payment or other adjustment of any balance, demand, or liability thereupon appearing due. And it is purposed that the majority of the barcholders then present, or represented, should pass resolutions which should be generally binding and conclusive on all parties interested in the said mine on the following points—that is to say, for deciding on the steps necessary for completing the registration of shareholders, and on the propriety, if deemed necessary of forfeiting, or taking all necessary measures or proceedings for forfeiting, the shares of all such parties as have not paid the call made upon or in respect of their shares, on the 27th day of October last, and to adopt measures for proceedings or working the said mine by the formation of a new company, and winding-up the affairs of the present company of shareholders: or for abandoning the said undertaking, and selling or otherwise disposing of the said mine and materials, discharging the liabilities, winding-up the affairs of, and dissolving the said company.

Dated this 22d day of February, 1854. Dated this 22d day of February, 1854.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—In virtue of a resolution por General Meeting of the adventurers, held on the 17th ult., all SCR are required to REGISTER their SMARPS in the COURT BROWN General Meeting of the adventures, held on the 17th utc., all Schiffhold. are required to REGISTER their SHARES in the COST-BOOK of the MINE refore 31st March next. Those shareholders who are unable to attend in per-to inscribe their names, may obtain blank forms for that purpose by application ascretary, 58, Old Broad-street.

to the secretary, 58, Old Broad-street.

The PAYMENT of the SECOND INSTALMENT of the CALL of FIFTEEN SHILLLINGS per share, made by a resolution of a General Meeting of the adventurers on the 6th September last, amounting to 2s. 6d. per share, and payable on the 1st March, is POSTPONED until the 10th April next, the Committee of Management not being in immediate want of money.

WM. C. FOULKES, Sec.

Dated Feb. 25, 1854.

M IZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At a BIat the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, in the City of London, on Monday, the
27th of February instant, pursuant to notice.

ANTHONY PERRIER, in the chair,
The following report was read and unanimously adopted:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MIZEN MEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.
It will be in the recollection of the shareholders that at the last general meeting a final call of 7s. 6d, per share was made, payable by three instalments of 2s. 6d. per share each, and that the resolution by which that call was made etipulated that all shares upon which a call should be due and unpaid by the 21st of January would be declared forfeited.

Notwithstanding, however, that only a small proportion of the shares had been paid

share such which a call should be due and unpaid by the 21st of January would be declared forfeited.

Notwithstanding, however, that only a small proportion of the shares had been paid upon, and that Mr. Downing was proceeding at law, with a view to obtain re-possession of the property on account of the non-payment of the balance of £1000 due to him, your committee felt reluctance in taking so extreme a step as forfeiting the shares, and therefore extended the time for payment of the balance of £1000 due to him, your committee are happy to inform you that since then gold in large proportions has been found in the mine, which enables them to assure you that there is now no difficulty in obtaining sufficient money to pay the balance of Mr. Downing's claim, even though the shares are not paid upon. But the committe also feel that as this is quite a new feuture in the mine, if they were to declare the shares forfeited to-day the public might have reason to compliain. They, therefore, recommend that 14 days' they for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of all such shares, and that in pursuance of such arrangement this meeting be adjourned to Monday, the 13th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of all such shares as shall be then unpaid upon; and of disposing of them for the benefit of the company in such manner as the said meeting shall determine upon.

The balance sheet up to the 25th inst., showing a balance of £284 19s. 2d. to the credit of the company, will be laid before you.

ANTHONY PERRIER, Chairman, The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, for his dignified conduct

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, for his dignified condu in the chair.

W H E A L B A R O N, L A N E A & T.

Abstract of cost for Nov., Dec., 1833, and Jan., 1854:—

EXPENDITURE.

CR.—Balance in hand from October £ 3 1 8

Call paid. 112 10 0= £115 11 8

Da.—Amount of November cost £ 20 12 6

Ditto December cost 21 19 10

Ditto January cost 18 19 10= 61 11 5

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The shareholders and public are hereby informed, that henceforth the DNLY LEGITIMATE SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF SHARES in this company are flower to the Committee of Management, and countersigned by the secretary. Offices, 9, Austinfriars, Dec., 1853.

By order, J. HUNTER, Sec.

GARNETT AND MOSELEY GOLD MINING COMPANY OF ARNETT AND MOSELET GOLD MINING COMPANT OF A MERICA.—Completely registered I'th January, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that SCRIPHOLDERS are required to bring in the SCRIP CERTIFICATES, and SIGN the DEED OF SETTLEMENT, on or after the 6th of March. The scrip must be left with the secretary for examination two clear days before they can be exchanged for shares under the Scal of the Company. Tuesdays and Fridays are appointed for delivering out the shares, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

By order of the Board,

3, Cannon-street, City.

MM. BOYLE, Sec.

THE WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—At the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held at the London Tavern, Blahopagate-street, London, on the 2d of March, 1884, at Twelve o'clock at noon, GEO. T. BRAINE, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved :-It was resolved:—
That the report now presented be received, approved, and adopted.
That Goo. Thos. Braine, Esq., be re-elected a director of this company.
That Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., M.P., be re-elected a director of this company.
That Alexander Young, Esq., be re-elected a director.
That Wm. Quilter, Esq., be re-elected a director.

shareholders.

That the number of directors be increased by four, or such less number as the board may think fit.

Description of the property of the property

board may think fit.

That James Clay, Eq., Capt. Charretie, R. P. Pritchard, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Lag., and C. Locock Webb, Esq., be appointed a committee, for the purpose of corfering with reference to the best means of carrying out the last resolution.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and to the directors generally for their attention to the interests of the company.

By order of the Board.

W. L. WEBB, Sec. Offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, March 2, 1854.

THE PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREWS COPPER MINING
COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishops-gate-street, London, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at Two of the clock in the afternoon precisely.

Farmant to the provisions of the Deed, the seats of Francis Pegler, Esq., and Henry George Hamilton, Esq., in the direction will be vacant at the meeting, Mr. Pegler, and Mr. Hamilton, being eligible for re-election, effer themselves accordingly.

No shareholder can vote at the meeting, until he has executed the Deed of Settlement. Scripholders are, therefore, requested forthwith to exchange their scrip for registered shares.

egistered shares.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 21st of February inst., to the 7th day if March nest.

By order of the Board,

44, Lombard-street, Feb. 21, 1854.

JOHN HENRY KOCH, Sec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Committee of Management have to inform the shareholders that they have RECEIVED a DESPATCH from M. F. W. BASSET, the company's engineer, bearing date, Adelaide, the 3d of December, 1833, CONFIRMING the FAVOURABLE REPORT on the company's property previously received from him under date the 28th of September. The committee are, however, desirous of conferring with the shareholders as to steps necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the works, and notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishoppgate-street, London, on Friday, the 10th of March inst., at One o'clock F.M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee, and of taking all such steps thereon as the meeting may determine. And notice is hereby further given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the same place, at Half-past One o'clock F.M. precisely, on the same day, for the purpose of confirming the alterations and amendments in the Cost-book rules and regulations of the company, agreed to at the special general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 13th day of July, 1353.

17, Gracechurch-street, London, 2d March, 1854.

MINING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining MONELESS FURNACES is also given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, the offices, 1, Fish-street Hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, having been restored to heath in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, iv anxious to make known to others the means of cure, and will, therefore, SEND (FEEE), on receipt of a stamped envelope property addressed, a COPY of the PRE-SCRIPTION used.—Direct, the Rev. E. Douglass, 18, Holland-st., Brixton, London.

ONTRACT FOR THE COMPLETION OF DRAINAGE AND WATER-WORKS.

The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for COMPLETING the CONSTRUCTION of certain BRICK SEWERS, LAYING STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, CAST-IRON DRAIN PIPES, and COST-IRON WATER PIPES; BUILDING TWO ENGINE and BOILER HOUSES, a COOLING POND, a COVERED RESERVOIR, and a COTTAGE; SINKING PUMP WELLS, and OTHER WORKS.

The contract drawings, specification, and form of deed of contract, may be examined on and after the 7th day of March next at the Old Town Hall, Dover, where also copies of the quantities, and forms of tender, may be obtained on payment of a for each copy.

Further particulars will be given at the offices of T. W. Rammell, Esq., engineer to the Local Board, 4, Trafaigar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in before the 22d day of March next. No tender will be entertained unless it be made upon the printed form.

By order, THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Cierk, Dated Feb. 25, 1854.

OLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE

NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS
RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.

The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9.A.M. to 5 r.M., where instruction
is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Regarch.
Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS,
such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c.,
are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when require

as Ores, Solls, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Aftincial Manures, Alkales, &c., made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required (VESFIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING DESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors. A COURSE of ONE HUNDERD LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY de-vered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the Juiversity of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

DERDAN'S GOLD MACHINE is CONSTANTLY in OPERATION at the WINDSOR IRONWORKS, WINDSOR TERRACE, CITY ROAD, in PETING GOLD ORES, for the satisfaction of mining companies; and a PUBLIC FRIAL TAKES PLACE every Wednesday, between the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock, for which cards may be obtained on application to MICHAEL NOURSE and CO., 17, Cornhill, London, the SOLE AGENTS of the patentee, who receive orders for the machines.

ORE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all persons manufacture from the Machines. Manufacturing using, and sending, without special lierne from the MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULYERIZING, and AMAGAATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLs or SPHERES ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. I. willis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for Eagland and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRAN,

DERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION DERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION OF ORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, and OTHERS, REQUIRING MACHINERY FOR WORKING AURIFEROUS AND OTHER ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, increased by the undersigned, will operate upon more quarts per day, and at a less cost of power, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will by far supersede every description of revolving or stationary pans with one or more balls working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else (IEREET GIVEN, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH GAINST ANY PARTY USING, or PURCHASHING, SUCH MACHINES WITHOUTHIS LICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such revolving pans with balls for their operations, he will be happy to supply them at accident of the cocciding £450 each.

SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentee.

(MOLD MACHINERY ORDERS AND NOW by PECCHYPER.

1, Walbrook, City, Nov. 5, 1853.

OLD MACHINERY.—ORDERS can NOW be RECEIVED to any extent for PERKEN'S PATENTED CONICAL ORE PULVERISING, WASHING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINES; and also his PATENTED REVOLVING PANS AND BALLS, and whose machines have recently produced the most extraordinary results, beyond everything hitherto obtained from the same lescription of ores by any other machines yet invented.—Particulars can be had ad certificates seen on application to S. Perkes, patentee, 1, Walbrook, London.

COLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGE IN OLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGE IN ROAD, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO (Temporary Offices, 98, New Renderet, where all present applications are to be made)—6. BURSILL AND CO. Invite the proprietors of mines to SEXD to them for REDUCTION, by their PATENTED-ESS, SAMPLES of Oles that are assumed to be auriferous, and which should be no bulk, when convenient, of more than 2 ewis. (carriage paid), after which they will be prepared to enter into contracts for more extensive operations, either at their own cost, provided that a sufficient supply of gold-bearing mineral may be raised on. A charge will be made for reduction, but the ores will not be subjected inscriminately, or without preparation, to one and the same process; as far as any be expedient, they will be tested, qualitatively and quantitatively, for gold and other products, in order that improved means may be applied for their reduction upon the large scale.

The patents secured by G. Bursill and Co. embrace efficient and continuous miss for crushing and amalgamating, in addition to a method of disintegrating, by which applied to the properties of the particular control of the properties of the particular pro

DURSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so galled, or, properly speaking, the AMALGAMATOR, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of Arts, held Movember 23, 1855, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the sist time in public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. Bertlan, IN CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Basin and Balls, is at SYRINGEMENT upon a PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majett, Queen Victoria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferrous Quartz, Cisy, sister of the Control of Control of

THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following mongst other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outperfluous mercury, excessive wear and tear, and computatory renewal, in lies of repairing, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destroin of clashing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either sampers, edger nunners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture of pans and balls by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, analgae, ke., which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifyial moins, cotal absence of security against peculation, and coetliness.—For description and pricaddress Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34½, Aldgate High-street, London, and Continued and Continued Cont

GGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS ARE IN FULL OPERATION, and are now ADOPTED by the following companies:—

OPERATION, and are now ADOPTED by the following companies:

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ALMANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ASSIGNMENTALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE MERICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN COMPANY.

THE SET. JOHN DUE REY (GOLG, BRAIL).

THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (SPAIN).

THE LINARES LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (CAROLINA, SPAIN).

THE ALMADEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (GRAIN).

THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (CAROLINA, SPAIN).

THE EBBUW VALE HOND COMPANY.

THE EBBUW VALE HOND COMPANY.

THE STAMMENT AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY.

THE STAMMENT AND SEMBLE SEMBLE STAMMENT AND SEMBLE SEMBLE

TO IRONMASTERS.—STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in POWER, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY.—Mr. ISBUI BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY frommasters, engineers, manufacturers, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED OSSTRUCTION, for foreign and hammering iron and other metals, driving pile, as stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every descripts.

stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals, driving pile, as samping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every descriped by the introduction of a principle which he has recently patented, no less lefterly PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow strak low much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many discipling companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and sea America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, awas orushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding genicabour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, for our they particulate, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, 3a. Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, 35, 120.

MODEL of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM POWER.—A WORK MODEL of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS and IMPROVED F. HAMMERS may be SEEN at PELLE'S COFFEE HOUSE, FLEET STREET, steam will be up every day between One and Two, and Six and Severa, steam will be up every day between One and Two, and Six and Severa plane angines crush with case blocks of the hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the neglines crush with case blocks of the hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the large with the property of the property

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS UNDER GROUND HAT CAPS.—E. CORK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is a times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS UNDER HAT CAPS, which be is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climater.

square, Sir Edu

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AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING SHAREHOLDERS' COLUMN.

THE CHARTERED AUSTRALIAN LAND, MINING, IMPROVING AND REFINING COMPANY.

By the Royal Charter the Hability of each shareholder is limited. Capital, 500,000%, is stars of \$5. each. Deposit, \$11. per share, No allotment of a less number than 10 is assess will be made. On payment of the deposit money, and signing the preliminary shares will be made. On payment of the deposit money, and signing the preliminary presents, e. Str. preceipts will be issued. Directors. Str. point Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., Park'iane, and Maresfield Park, Directors. Str. point Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., Park'iane, and Maresfield Park, Smext (chairman); Howland G. Alston, Esq., Harley-street, Cavendish-square; Junes Baring, Esq., Piccallilly, and Pathey Heath, Surrey; Thomas Chandler, Esq., Stoberlile, Surrey, shipowner; the Hon. George Hamilton Chichester, Connaughtequeries, and Fisherwick Lodge; Edward Esdadie, Esq., City Saw Mills, Regent's Canal; Steward Graham, Bart., Admiralty, and Esk, Cumberland; Capt. Charles Edward Mang, Sa managing director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Lord Viscount Musers, Conservative Clob, and Springfield; John Sharland, Esq., Croydon, chairman of the North Devon Raliway and Deck Company.

Standing Connael: Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.—Engineers: Messrs. John and Mired Birth, Limehouse.—Metallurgist and Assayer: Charles Watt, Esq.—Bankers. Mossrs. Williams, Descon, and Co., Birchan-lane,—Brokers: Messrs. B. and J. Saton, 23, Royal Exchange.—Solicitors: Mossrs. Mullins and Paddison.—Secretary: Goorge Byan, Esq.—Offices: 6. Brosal-sireet-buildings.

1 was perfectly astounded to find in your Journal, of Saturday last, a notice, signed 16, Bickers, with this company is conducted on the Cost-book Principle, prior to obtaining a charter or otherwise, and that he gives notice, by order, that all carries with the sound parts of the company, and to contact the company's said deed or cost-book, and that in default of compliant, and the entitled to exercise any of the rights and privileges of sharcholders in the sid company. He also adds, in pursuance of the sth and 9t

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

GISTLEWEER*—As a sharcholder in this company, present at the meeting held at the office of Mr. Lindo, on the 17th Jan. last, when a deputation was appointed to elleit from you a statement of the finances and prospects of the company, you may conceive the disapointment and surprise that I experienced on reading in the Mining Journal of the 25th Feb., the letter of Mr. Guedalla, stating that the object of the deputation heating of the sharcholders requested.

When I recollect the business-like and friendly spirit that dictated the formation of the deputation referred to—and when I am sensible of the courteous and amicable tose of its correspondence with you, your conduct in turning a deaf ear to the proposition made to you seems totally inexplicable, and at variance with every received autom and to you seems totally inexplicable, and at variance with every received notes of what is customary and straightforward in matters of business. And I put it you, as gentlement, valuing your own characters for honour and integrity, and desirous of sating with fairness towards the shareholders, to say whether anything can possibly justify you in persisting in a course so inconsistent with a fair and just performance of your trust, and so upen to every grave suspicion? And all this tou, was the termination of the total part of the proposition of the propositio

I make all should be contributed to the estate is disputed, and that we are not in smion of it at all! ow, what have been the practical effects of these statements, as occasionally put at The practical effects have been immediately to kneck down the value of our res. And why? For the reason that I have before stated—they have been folsely by no corresponding results, and the public (not unnaturally) have looked on them as on much dust thrown in their eyes, to blind them to the true state of its. It appears, from what I could collect when in London, last January, that are in some difficulty as to obtaining possession of the property (the Sengenhoe ste). That while you were in treaty for it in England with Mr. Macqueen, a mer agent of his, in Australia, had contracted a sale of it to a party out there; and that party, up to the 8th October last, was holding adverse possession. Why are in a roundabout way, to hear of these sort of things, and not to be told of them on officially? Surely it is not doing justed either to us or to yourselves. If we indifficulties, it is due to us that we should know it: and it is due to yourselves it you might have our sanction and assistance in helping you out of them. Company from a, let us see which way we are steering; and if yocks or shouls are our way, we will readily take a hand at the oars, and help you-acity through them. Wiscandon, March 1.

A. O. Barre, Land Surveyor.

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ZARD,

FULL

many seri h and seri lling, as wil-ding marti-ements, also

effice, No. 28 street, Back
NORKING
VED PORGI
FREET To
A 7-35. To
A 1-35. To

A Successful Gold-digger,—Among the passengers who arrived by the Great Britain, from Australia, was a gold-digger, named Thomas Dawson, analytic et Bary, in this county, who has been very successful, in conjunction with particular, its gold-digging operations. The scene of his labours was at Ballard, very near baspot where the celebrated large nagget was obtained. He etates that he was one of a party of seven men who obtained 7 cavts, of gold, in the shape of nuggets and washings from one hole, which they sunk to the depth of 106 ft. They calculated that about 5 was, of the precious ore remained in the excavation when their operations were put a stop to by an overflow of water. Dawson has been II years in Australia, and has accumulated property there, to which he intends to return with his wife and shiften, who have come to England with him in the Great Britain. He has brought simples of gold he obtained at Ballarat, including a curious nugget, valued at about 18. The gold is slightly intermixed with white quarts, but it remarkably pure; the nagget weighs 3d ozs. He describes the vein from which it was taken as vary-flain thickness from 8 to 2 ft. Its direction is zigzag, and, owing to this circumstance, holes are frequently sunk by the diggers which only result in disappointment. However that the discovered gold six years ago, but he did not then know what are all but inexhaustible. After spending some time at Bury, where his father rewards the cold-digging operations and discoveries in Australia to be waited to the sund of the sund of the precious metal was all the sundered sundered such as a sundered health of the sundered sundered health in the supplies of the precious metal was all but inexhaustible. After spending some time at Bury, where his father rewards the cold-digging operations and discoveries in Australia to be readed to the supplies of the precious metal swelling angineer, and his compaste frame, and evidently hardy constitution, rener him peculiarly adapted for the life he has lately led. He st

A NUGGET PROM AUSTRALIA. - The Great Britain brought to England, es, one of the finest specimens of the auriterous wealth of Australia which has its aboves. It was consigned to Mr. B. W. Benson, of Congreve-street, and we do an opportunity of inspecting it. The Sydney Morning Herald describes the as suggesting the idea that it is the funditional leaf of some gigantic gold tree more had flourished in "the upper sir," we do not know that a better notion of serance can be given. It was due from the field at MTvor (Victoria). It so can, it is some simple of the control of the co white concave, and assumes a granulated appears to be the upper side of the leaf it is course gold dust had been strewed on a fused surface of motal, and had thus been in-provided with it, without destroying the form and character of the original frag-letia. The reverse seems a conglommeration of nuggets, varying in size from half-menue up to 2 cas, with a smooth water-worn surface, butevidently united by the tion of fire. The edges of the leaf assume all sorts of grotesque forms and appear-ter some,—Birmingham Journal.

Madam Tussatub's Exhibition.—In the great room of this establishmen are deposited the most attractive groups and figures; and among the principal as, the war group appears to interest the visitors, no doubt in consequence of the citing aspect of European affairs. This group consists of many of the characters to figured during that terrible struggle, and represent Napoleon, the Emperors of Section 2018. The Elizabeth Section 2018 of the Sectio

ments and Austria, Prince Blucher, Murat, Ney, and others.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHES, BILE, AND FERN AND DISCEMENT STOMACHES.—These wonderful pills have been the means of teach the eith many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home distoring the eith many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home with growth of the endaches, diseases of the stomach, i.e. of liver complaints, and those who are predisposed to dropsy cannot use a more ficual reselved and the endaches. Their effect is mild yet specify, days a family medicine they are unequalted. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor oldoway's establishment, 24s, Strand, London.

Original Correspondence.

IS COAL TO BE FOUND AT A WORKABLE DEPTH NEAR LONDON?

Sig, -The able letter of Mr. Holdsworth, and those of your other correspondents, show that I am not singular in my opinion. I may be permitted to observe, however, that those entertaining similar views would benefit the discussion most by quoting that those entertaining similar views would bonefit the discussion most by quoting or giving examples of variation in the thickness of the formations, absence of formations, dec.—facts of this description are of more value than mere opinions. For example, if Mr. Holdsworth was to furnish a section of the strata passed through by his bore from the lias to the coal measures, it would be convincing proof of the probability we are seeking to establish, when contrasted with the depths given by professed geologists. I propose, at present, to contrast the difference in thickness of the measures between the lias and the Silurian measures, as in Staffordshire, and the authors I quote from are—knipe's Geological Map, and Mr. Beete Jukes, in the Records of the School of Mines, vol. i. part 2.

MAXIMUM THICKNESS.

MAXIMUM THICKNESS.	
New red sandstone (Mr. Jukes, pp. 153, 154, 156)	2,100 ft.
Permian (Mr. Jukes, p. 161)	
Coal measures (Mr. Knipe's Map), including millstone grit	
Mountain limestone (Mr. Knipe's Map)	3,000
Old red sandstone (Mr. Knipe's Map)	
6	21,800
Thickness of measures between lias and Silurian	3,633 fins.
MINIMUM THICKNESS.	
New red sandstone (Mr. Knipe's Map)	900 ft.
Permian. The new red sandstone is resting directly on the coal mea- t	wanting.
sures at Brereton, near Rugby (Mr. Jukes, p. 258)	wanting.
Coal measures (pp. 187 and 215)	. 121
Mountain limestone	wanting.
Old red sandstone	wanting.
Silurian. The base of the coal measures rest on the silurian shale (Mr.)	9
Jukes, p. 217)	900
,	6)1021
Minimum thickness between lias and Silurian	170 fms.
Maximum 3633 fm	N.
Minimum 170	
Difference 3463 fm	4.
Newgastle, Feb. 25. A Newgastla	

FORMATION OF LODES-WHAT IS A CROSS-COURSE

Newsattle, Feb. 35.

FORMATION OF LODES—WHAT IS A CROSS-COURSE:

Sig.—I have noticed with piessure the various experiments of Messrs, Fox and Hunt in testing the theory of the former as to the formation of lodes, proving the cause to be electricity, and and the when the various metals were diffused throughout the surrounding mass, and held either in suppension or solution, and seen the and carburet, and native copper and some others, precisely similar to the deposits in natural lodes. The conclusion arrived at being—that lodes are formed by the magnetic currents. If I have taken the proper view of this subject, then these currents (which I will call lodes) must pass through the whole earth, or at least through the known strat, and in proportion to the quantity of metal diffused in three strata through which they pass, so will be the quantity of ore deposited in the lode. Capt. Thomas Pill's letter on "Mining in Uncongenial Strate," that appeared in your Journal some time last year, was not to be laughed at, but to be calmly thought over by those who wish to be real miners, and to make mining a sedence—not a chance, but of in any place, and to give a glowing report about "congenial for mineral," will make of large deposits in depth," in a locality where each a man as Capt. Pill would tell you was as abourd to expect it as it is disionest to say so. But to be a scientific captain, knowing it must be foolish to seek for "grapes on thorns." Now allow me to ask if any of the "killas" or "country" has ever been rested to prove this." For it this theory be correct (that the metal was diffused through the mass), the nearer the lode the smaller the quantity of metal in the killas. I believe that the killas is generally lighter in colour the nearer the lode. If so, is not this a proof of some body having been removed that gave colour to it, and the arther from the lode the killas is generally lighter in colour the nearer the lode. If so, is not this appear to some coly having been removed that gave colour to it, and the

GREAT DUCHY MINE.

Sin,—I fully expected Captain Penrose, in his reply to my letter, would have attempted to come before the world as a practical han, endeavouring to prove, by sound arguments and precedents, that my remarks were not founded on any natural law that pervaded in the earth. What is his reply? Why, it was not at all satisfactory. He has not even brought a single sentence to oppose my remarks, but vainly runs headlong into abuse, because I commented on his mine, merely from its being the last referred to in your Journal on that old destructive theory. Nothing will convince a discerning public so quickly as when a man, having committed an error, or is unable to meet his opponent, attempts to substitute abuse for sound argument; and here I shall simply remark that I am too well known to consider it worthy of notice. I am quite aware of the position I have placed myself in, as I have said before, and I stand or fall by the result, and openly state that the company will never receive one penny for a shilling from this raine, if they cannot find a bunch of lead near the surface. They talk of 20,00% to try this mine. Will they tell me what has been expended, and whit they intend to do with the remainder? The public may feel surprised when I tell them 5000%, is sufficient to fairly try any young lead mine, and let Capt. Penrose produce precedent of one in one hundred that ever proved a sound dividend-paying mine that did not make returns before 500%, were fairly spent.

What is it that makes mining a more precurious speculation than many other Investments! Why, this very set. A few individuals take up a sett, then spend some months in concocting a report, with barely a word of truth in it. When they ensanre a few well-intentioned men, and entice them to Join, they then manage to get themselves installed in places, as purser, cierli, or captain, when they commence working, and combine their wits to frame very favourable reports, to keep the wind up. I have even known them report that they should have 30 ton would be guided by the opinion of 20, or ever 100, practical agents I could name in two counties. Lat all those who enbark in mining join a "protection society," and name a given number of agents to report weekly from their districts for the beneit of that society, and they would then have legitimate mining. The old fireade tales of "ghosts and loobgoblins" have, within this last 40 years, died a natural death, and so would these old vague theories on mining, if placed in the hands of sensible practical men. I could name parties that never worked anything but worthless, deaf, or barren lodes through life; they do not keep a plan or section, nor even know gossan from marl, nor what or will produce gossan. I should not be the least adamed to add every mine they have ever worked, to the 50 before-named. When a person asks them what they think of their lode, and if it is a new or old formation, they only stare at you like a disturbed owl at noonday. They have but one idea of lodes, and suppose all the ores in the earth are in them, and when once there, are as stationary as time; they advocate only to "dig deep," and "there it is."

In conclusion, I have only to remark that out of 100 agents I could name 90 would unlikely I considered the concerned that they would stand a far better chance to costean for new lodes, and drive shoal levels to ascertain their character.

My remarks to "A Shareholder" will be short: I only ask him to point out the difference between an employed man examining a mine and a man that is not unlikely I am better advised as to the real character of the lode than an out-shareholder. Certain parties do not like to see me come "hopping along," but it is not unlikely I am better advised as to the real character of the lode than an out-shareholder. Certain parties do not like to see me come "hopping along," but it is not unlikely I am better advised as to the real character of the lode than an out-shareholder. Certain parties do not like to see me come "hopping along," but it is not unlikely I am

cently had ore in the end, and what they had broken was kept a few feet behind, and they had ovidently been throwing the best stones of lead against the end. If a green-horn had seen it, he would have thought it worth (as stated) full 2 tons per fm.; but on my taking the shovel, and throwing water against the end, not a particle of lead was fast in the lode. My advice to "A Sharcholder" is to invest in mines that have healthy-looking losies, and stick to this as legitimate mining, as a few of the more discerning of our old tornish miners did in the days of yore.

N. ENNOR.

TRANNACK CONSOLS.

discerning of our old Cornish miners did in the days of yore.

Wiceliscombe, Feb. 28.

TRANNACK CONSOLS.

TRANNACK CONSOLS.

**Sis,—I am much surprised to see that you have removed the quotation of this mine to the last class in your Share List, or to the "mines not having sold ores." If you had assigned Trannack Consols this place when they lived appeared in your widely-circumant assigned Trannack consols this place when they lived appeared to the folly of changing the wells known name of a mine of good repute, and should not have troubled you with any remarks upon the subject, trusting that the result of the present active presecution of the works would soon place the mine in a more favourable light; but, to remember ment, which naturally every attentive reader of your own, and for normal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute either to a certain principle of your own, or internal will attribute to the suspicion of having misled out in the beginning, and attempted to sail under false colours. If the change haders in this and other mines if you will explain what the landing is out of the haders in this and other mines if you will explain what the landing is out of the haders in this and other mines if you will explain what the landing is out if it has been brought about by information received by you, I the landing of the property of the

MINING DEALINGS IN WOLVERHAMPTON.

MINING DEALINGS IN WOLVERHAMPTON.

Sig.,—The sal explandom statement under the above head, in your last week's impression, purporting to be furnished by a correspondent, is so evidently the production of a partisan of the complainant, that I should have deemed it unworthy of notice, had it not contained statements totally untrue. The parenthetical remark referring to the Forest of Dean Mine, that "it appears with regard to this property there are proceedings in Chancery commenced," is a complete fabrication. The report further says "there was nothing adduced by the defendant's counsel in any way to shake the evidence of the plaintiff." So far from this being the case, my counsel explicitly stated that he was prepared with evidence which, if the case had proceeded, and which it was my earnest desire it should have done, and been fully investigated, and which it was my earnest desire it should have done, and been fully investigated, and of the untruth of the complainant's affirmations. My counselobjected both to a suspension and adjournment of the proceedings only because he was then ready to rebut every charge. That there was no foundation for the complainant, and my reply thereto:—

"Billston, Feb. 21, 1854.

"Sii,—After the explanations as to the matters brought before the notice of the been to do and the proceedings of the control of the proceedings have not control to a single proceedings. Feb. 21, 1854.

"One's Crescent, Welcerkangton," Edward Layro Ower."

"One's Crescent, Welcerkangton, Feb. 27, 1554.

"Sir,—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your apology, addressed to no on the list inst.; and I freely forgive you. Yours obediently. "To Mr. Edmund Lloyd Owen, Bilston." SAMUEL WILKES."

The whole circumstances arose out of proceedings instituted by me in the first instance against the complainant.—March 2.

SAMUEL WILKES.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND.

Sig.—Mithough of the existence of gold in England none can now reasonably entertain a doubt, still it becomes us, after the warning contained in the letter of Mr. Dugaid Campbell, inserted in a past Journal, to exercise more than an ordinary amount of caution with respect to the published results of certain—properly called experiments, on small quantities of gossan, quartz, and other matrix, supposed to contain gold. On the thoughtful portion of the community that warning will not be thrown away, and in this day of feverish excitement after gold, I teel it to be the duty of all real friends to legitimate mining to add their mite of caution to that of the learned chemist. I carnestly recommed that letter to the serious re-consideration of all those of your readers who are not blinded by interest or prejudice, feeling fully impressed with the belief that its re-perusal will amply repay every carnest secker after truth. With the merits of this or the other machine for the extraction of gold we have nothing whatever to do, our duty being simply to protect the mining public from the effects of their own excitement and enthusiasm, which on this novel and interesting subject, are likely to hurry them away into the depths of extravagance and absurdity. We have already before us several instances of the accuracy of Mr. Campbell's observations, that scarcely a trace of gold will be found in samples which have been certified to contain ounces; and, if this be true, how should the honest spenilator pause before he embarks on what may prove to him a gulph of ruin, instead of what he has been led to consider a mine of untold wealth. We shall not be invitious in the selection of case, but this we can state with confidence, from a knowledge of the fact, that many trains have been made by the Colonial Gold Crushing. Company, whose machinery and appliances are of the most complete and scientific kind, on samples of supposed aurierous lodes, without finding, in many of them, a trace of gold, whil

QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND AMALGAMATING GOLD.

QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND AMALGAMATING GOLD.

Sir, —Notwithstanding their absurdity, some of your readers in Conwall, or elsewhere, at a distance, may attach a degree of credit to the silly jokes and more foolish statements of your correspondent, Mr. W. F. Gill, in reference to Mr. Berdan's machines; in London, indeed, such attacks can do no harm, as the means of contradiction, are in the hands of every one interceted, but I think it right to trouble you with a few words on the subject, in fairness to Mr. Berdan.

The machine in question can crush, does crush, and has crushed, the hardest rock hitherto exposed to its action; the ore being thrown in in lumps as large as a man's list. It can do this at the rate of at least 4 tons per day per basin; amalgamating, of course, at the same time, and by the same operation. The quantities hitherto amalgamated at one time in London, in a single basin, have varied from 20 bs. to 2 tons (not 2 curts.), without the macreury being removed; and in the greater number of about 100 experiments, the weights have been from 2 to 3 curts. There is no reason, at present, to suppose that any difficulty would arise from working continuously day and night for a week. The 2 tons, crushed and amalgamated, yielded more than 2 ass. of gold. While the machine is thus able to crush as well as amalgamate, it is certainly more economical to crush first by cheaper machinery.

The machine has attached to it a very simple but effectual contrivance for saving any mercury that runs over the rim of the basin, or passes through the spouts. This "separator," as it is called by Mr. Berthan, does not amalgamate, and certainly, therefore, cannot be "Goldard's amalgamating by Berdan's machine has been carefully estimated to amounts. In least the contraction of the kind.

The cost of crushing and amalgamating by Berdan's machine has been carefully estimated to amounts.

nd may be replaced, when worn at the surface, at no great expense. The cost of detection, and the durability of the machines, will, however, soon be put beyond subt, by the operations to be extracted on its Wales and Devonabire. FAR PLAY.

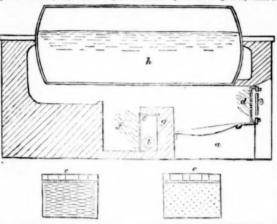
THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Sis.—Mr. John Lee Stevens has, in his last letter, proved himself so uiterly unworthy of notice, that I pass out his effusions with the silence his vulgarity merits; and I cannot but think that the complete disconflure he met with before the scientific society in Liverpool, stoorted in your Journal of Feb. 18, will teach him the folly of pretending to a softed practice, while he laughs to scorn the idea of its having a scientific basis—science, in his estimation, being all theory.

Mr. Prideaux, in his letter of the 21st Jan., has denied in strong terms my assertion that what he was stated to have adopted, under the apparent patronage of the Admiralty, was finvention of Mr. Charles Wey Williams's patent Argand france. I had stated is my letter of the previous week, "that the leading principle of that invention consisted in admitting air to the gases (as the patentee says) by means of small jets fessuing from numerous apertures, which is effected by air distributors, placed in my desirable part of the furnace. "This having been denied by Mr. Prideaux, I now, among other testimonials, beg your insertion of the following, from an authority which will admit of no doubt. In Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts (last edition), under the head of "Smoke Nuisance," are the following remarks:—

"Smoke Precention.—Among the fifty several inventions which have been patented for effecting this purpose, with regard to steam-boiler and other large furnaces, very few are sufficiently economical or effective. The first person who investigated this subject in a truly philosophical manner was Mr. Charles Wye Williams, managing director of the Dublin and Liverpool Steam Navigation Company, and he also has had the merit of constructing many furnaces, both for marine and land steam-engines, which thoroughly prevent the production of smoke, with increased energy of combustion, and a more or less considerable saving of fael, according to the care of the stoker. The specific invention, for which he obtained a patent in 183



is the ash-pit of a steam-boiler furnace; b is the mouth of a tube which admits the external air into the chamber, or iron box of distribution, c, placed immediately beyond the fire-bridge, g, and before the diffusion, or mixing chamber, f. The front of the box is perforated either with round or oblong crifices, as shown in the two small figures, e, e beneath fig. 1310; d is the fire-door, which may have its fire-brick lining also perforated. In some cases the fire-door projects in front, and it, as well as the cides and arched top of the fire-place, are constructed of perforated fire-tiles, enclosed in common brickwork, with an intermediate space, into which the air may be admitted in regulated quantity through a moveable valve in the door. I have seen a fire-place of this latter construction performing admirably, without smoke, with an economy of one-seventh of the coals formerly consumed in producing a like amount of steam from an ordinary furnace; h is the steam-boiler. Very ample evidence was presented in a late session to the Smoke Prevention Committee of the House of Commons (July, 1843) of the successful application of Mr. Williams's patent invention to many furnaces of the largest dimensions, more especially by Mr. Henry Houldsworth, of Manchester, who, mounting in the first flue a pyrometrical rod, which acted on an external dist-ludex, succeeded in observing every variation of temperature produced by varying the introduction of the air-jets into the mass of ignited gases passing out of the furnace. He thereby demonstrated that 20 per cent. more beat could be easily obtained from the fuel when Mr. Williams's plan was in operation, than when the fire was left to burn in the usual way, and with the production of the mala volumes of smoke. It is to be hoped that a law will be enacted in the present session of Parliament, for the suppression, or at least abstement, of this nuisance, which so greatly disfigures and pollutes many parts of London, as well as all our manufacturing towns, while it acts inturio

After these observations by Dr. Ure I need only add, that they could not have been more to the point had they been written expressly in anticipation of the piracy and misrepresentation of Mr. Prideaux, and, along with him, numerous imitators of Mr. Williams's valuable invention—one among a few expired patent inventions which rise to the bligh position of being a boon to society at large.

32, Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 26.

MR. PRIDEAUX'S SELF-ACTING VALVE.

Sin,—I had intended commenting on the self-acting valve of Mr. Prideaux (as the third point on which he alleges I am in error) in your publication of the 4th, but I think it advisable to accompany my observations with a diagram of some one of those valves which, for many years, have been used by me and numerous others in connection with the use of my Argand Furnace. I am, therefore, obliged to defer my remarks until next week. Mr. Prideaux has dwelt on the mer regulation of the air admitted, which is but a third-rate consideration, the sole point of importance, after that of quantity, being its intreduction by divided portions or jets, for the purpose of securing adequate mixture with the gases. I trust, before this discussion is concluded, on enabling the public, through your columns, to understand the subject, and apply the Argand principle to the furnace of boilers, without the costly aid of Mr. Prideaux or Mr. Lee Stevens.—Liverpool, March 1.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE-MR. WILLIAMS AND MR. PRIDEAUX.

SIR,—In your last Journal you inserted a letter from Mr. Charles Wye Williams, containing the following passage:—"I will now say a word as to the deception practised by Mr. Prideaux in putting the feigned name of "One Interested" to one letter, and his proper name to the other, in your Journal of the 18th inst. Had he put his own name to the first, he would thus have identified himself with the manifest piracy of my patented Argand Furnace." In imputing such contemptible practices to me, Mr. Williams, if fear, but judges others by himself. I am, however, surprised that you, Sir, should have inserted his calumnious insinuations, knowing, as you do, that the feigned name of "One Interested" was appended, not only without my knowledge, but to my surprise and annovance, as other parties can testify, to whom, as well as to yourself, I expressed my dissatisfaction that the objectless absurdity should have been committed of inserting any other name than my own.

Garden-road, St. John's-scood, Feb. 27.

T. Symes Prideaux.

FURNACES.—Mr. W. Hickson, of Carlisle, has patented some improvements in the application of heat, for baking and drying purposes, and in the generation of steam. This invention consists in the employment of one or more boilers, having one or more furnaces, each furnace being fitted with two sets of fire or grate bars, the upper of which are somewhat shorter than the length of the furnaces, whilst the lower ones extend the whole length of the furnace, or up to the bridge. Between these two sets of fire-bars is fitted a series of angular or other suitably shaped water-spaces, forming a kind of net-work with rectangular openings, through which the cinders, or partially consumed fuel, pass to the lower, as they fall from the upper series of bars. A communication is formed between the bottom and top furnaces by a series of lateral passages, which admit the hot air from the lower, into the upper furnace, and thereby facilitate the combustion of the smoke, and unconsumed gases given out by the unconsumed fuel.

the unconsumed Rel.

New Fuel.—Mr. R. A. Brooman, the patent-agent (for a correspondity), has patented an invention which relates to the manufacture of fuel from small
al; and consists—I. In the use of Trinidad, Cuba, or other similar bitumen, alone
combined with resin, as a means of solidifying or agglomerating small coal into
sases fit for moulding; and 2. In the use of water in which clay has been dissolved,
d allowed to subside, with or without the addition of gun-arabic, gun-senegal, or
have almits—unper or clutinum water, for the surrose of moistening the mixture of

GREAT CRINNIS MINE.—Several experiments have been made upon the sean from this mine by Berdan and Perkes's machines, and an average of 1½ oz. gold per ton of gossan has been produced. Two of Berdan's machines are now on seir way to the mine, for the purpose of proving the subject on a large scale.

their way to the mine, for the purpose of proving the subject on a large scale.

WHEAL GLYNN (CARDINHAM).—At this mine, though now but in its infancy, the lode, which is opened on very near the surface, is producing fine specificance of silver-lead ores, which I saw in Bodmin on Saturday last; and from the size of the lode, and the great facilities for working (for by driving on the course of the lode from 50 to 70 fms. of backs may be gained), there is every prospect of this adventure proving most important and valuable. I saw the lode a few months since some 200 fms. from where they have now opened on it, and it presented a very kindly appearance there, although nearly on the top of the hill, but the present opening is in the valley; and beautiful specimens of silver-lead ores is already the reward of those enterprising individuals engaged in its development. I am heartily glad for Capt. Varcoe and those connected with him.

Wheal Carrie (Lyptopun).—The wheel was set to work at this mine

While Castle (Lydporn).—The wheel was set to work at this mine stunday. The machinery reflects great credit on all connected with the work extendarly to Cast. Heath, the manager, who has proved himself not only a good setical miner, but to perfectly understand erecting machinery. The officers and ends from the neighbouring mines dined at the White Horse Inn, when Mr. John otch presided, and Cast. Heath acted as vice-president. All the workpeople also re-regaled with good fare by the farmers of the village.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting, for confirming the resolutions passed on the 25th Fel was held at the offices of the company, Finsbury-circus, on Monday, Mr. James Mackillor in the chair.

A special general meeting, for confirming the resolutions passed on the 25th Feb, was held at the offices of the company, Finsbury-circus, on Monday,

Mr. JARES MACKILLOF in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairman send the present meeting had been called for the purpose of adopting the resolutions passed for the increase of capital, by resing a sum of 11,557, at the rate of 10s. per charge, as a temporal capital, and it is made to the property of the company, together with a bonus of 25 per cent. Those who did not offer to make such advance by the 27th of February would be considered as declining to make it, and if those proprietors who had signified their intention of increasing the capital of the company in the way proposed were desirous of taking more shares than they would have been entitled to pro rate, to the public: 10,759 was the number of shares which had been applied for, which was not quite half the number proposed to sammy as the pleased. He (the chairman) apprehended no difficulty whatever in raising the capital required—or rather, he might say, the capital proposed—for he did not think so large a sum would be absolutely necessary. At the last meeting, as many as they pleased. He (the chairman) apprehended no difficulty whatever in raising the capital required—or rather, he might say, the capital proposed—for he did not think so large a sum would be absolutely necessary. At the last meeting, as did not think so large a sum would be absolutely necessary. At the last meeting, as the directors which had been placed of the opportunity of explaining his views more fully. He was reported to have said that he gave the preference to the Jesus Maria Mine rather than to that of La Trinidad; but if the meeting would be good enough to remember, he also stated that he attached more importance to a discovery in Jesus or two-hirds of the former, and only 6 barras, or one-fourth part of the latter. He believed the prospects of La Tri

Company. He thought there was very good reason to other white the deditional capital required.

Mr. Phillips and he did not anticipate any difficulty in their obtaining the additional capital required.

Mr. Phillips and, it was far from his intention to use the word apathy in the sense in which the honourable proprietor had taken it. The shareholders of that company had, as he had stated, been called upon no less than thirteen times to subscribe, and gave up the undertaking as hopeless at a time when, as had since been seen, a little more perseverance would have been followed by success. With regard to the management of the mines by foreigners, he could only say that they did not do with less haciendas than the English companies, nor was there more economy observed in any of their arrangements. They had English managers at the mines, engaged English miners, and paid their people much better than the English; but their circumstances were different: they were fortunate in taking up these mines after large sums had been laid out upon them, when quicksliver was only half the price it had been, and when they required but a small amount of fresh capital to work them.

In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman said that those who had signified their intention of taking shares could have as many as they pleased by applying for them during the next seven days, after which the directors would dispose of them to any-body they pleased. He did not, however, apprehend any difficulty whatever un raising the sum required. It was very desirable indeed that the company should have sufficient capital in hand, but the directors would not call for more than half the sum proposed, unless it was required.

A SHARKBOLDER thought the property would be very seriously injured if the shares were allowed to be taken up by the public; nothing would, in his opinion, tend more to destroy confidence in the undertaking.

A SHARKMCLDER thought the property would be very seriously injured if the shares were allowed to be taken up by the public; nothing would, in his opinion, tend more to destroy confidence in the undertaking.

A SHARKMCLDER, who said he had been connected with the undertaking upwards of 25 years, and that he had as much confidence in it as ever, approved of the course proposed by the directors, to whose careful management and unwearied attention the proprietors were much indebted. He believed the directors utterly incapable of recommending any course that they did not conscientiously believe would be for the benefit of the shareholders; and he had, therefore, much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to their excellent chairman and the board.

The CHARMAN thanked the meeting on behalf of his colleagues, observing that success depended in a great measure upon the management of their property abroad; and he had much satisfaction in stating that he did not believe it was possible to be in better hands than those of Capt. Farrell and their local staff.—The proceedings then terminated.

WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 2d inst.,—Mr. G. T. Braine in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors

The Secheman read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors' report:—

This being the first annual general meeting of this company, the directors beg to submit to the shareholders the balance-sheet, duly certified by the auditors. At a special general meeting of the shareholders, held on the tho if February at the office of the company, il, New Broad-street, it was decided to raise the sum of 20,000f. as a further working capital, by the issue of new shares and debentures on the terms specified in the annexed resolutions; and the directors urgently recommend the shareholders to contribute the necessary funds for the purpose by subscribing for the said debentures. The directors have little to add to the report issued to the shareholders on the 4th of February, beyond stating that by the latest advices the officers of the company continue employed in transporting from the mouth of the river to the mine the machinery sent there for the reduction of the ores, and in laying down a railway to facilitate present and future operations. The directors contemplate sending Mr. Ham to Fort Bowen by the next steamer with one of Mr. Berdan's small machines, the operations of which it is calculated will, in all probability, produce sufficient gold to pay the monthly expenses of the mine; and on completion of the new capital, they propose to send out Mr. Brough to re-organise the affairs of the company at the mine, and commence its development on a larger scale. The following directors and auditor retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:—Directors: Geo. T. Braine, Eq., Marmaduke Wyvill, Eq., and Alex. Young, Eq. Auditor: William Quiter, Eq. ent of accounts was also submitted, which showed a balance of 6681. 6s. 8d

A statement of accounts was also submitted, which showed a balance of 5681. 6s. 8d. g at bankers.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was principally of a formal character. At the last meeting, which was more fully attended, it was agreed to raise an additional capital of 20,0001, upon debentures; but they had not made much progress, as although 13,0001, was actually subscribed for, it was wholly amongst the directors and their friends; 70001, more was required to carry out the object in view, and which the shareholders ought to come forward and take up, for if they failed it to could hardly be expected, in the present state of the money markst, that the public would. It had been objected that the only security was the mine, and the property low on it, but they had the opinion of several that it would be a good and profitable mine. The directors and their friends have liberally subscribed, and he hoped the other shareholders would take up the debentures, and enable them to work the mine vigory on it, but they had the opinion of several that it would be a good and profitable mine. The directors and their friends have liberally subscribed, and he hoped the other shareholders would take up the debentures, and enable them to work the mine vigory out. At the same time, he wished it to be clearly understood that the 13,0001, was a subscribed conditionally upon the full amount being made up, and every day's delay was incurring expense, without obtaining a proper return.

A SHARMALDERS apposed they must drop the mine if they did not raise the necessary capital, when, no doubt, it would be worked by another party.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion could be worked by mules, and would return sufficient to pay the monthly cost. They did not want the 20,0001, immediately, but only the assurance that it would be subscribed to effectually develope the mine.

A SHARRHOLDER whether the directors had power to dispose of the mine?

The SOLICITOR said they could not sell the mine without the consent of the vendors, who

The Charaman said they had power to issue the shares at any time, and the parti-olding the debentures could exchange them for shares the next day. Any par-night take up the debentures, and so long as they held them would never incur as

might take up the debentures, and so long as they held them would never hour say further liability.

Capt. CHARRETTE wished to know if the number of directors could be increased, as he thought he could introduce two or three gentlemen of high reputation, and we would go into the matter with spirit.

The CHARRETTE the present number was eight, but they had power to increase it to fifteen. There were certain forms to go through, and he should be must happy to increase the number. He then moved that the report be received and adoptive which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Capt. CHARRETTE moved that the number of directors be increased four, or such has number as the present directors may think fit, and that Messrs. Underwood, Chr., Pritchurd, and C. L. Webb, he appointed a committee, for the purpose of conterning with the board as to the best means of carrying out the resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Braine, Wyvill, M.P., and Young, were then re-elected directors, and Mr. Quilter auditor, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, man and directors.

RED DRAGON MINING COMPANY.

RED DRAGON MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Kingstreet, Cheapside, yesterday—Mr. J. Suylly in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman said it would, no doubt, be in the recollection of the gentlemen present that the conmittee had been authorised to obtain one of Mr. Perkes's machines, and also to issue the remaining number of shares—viz., 1900—to the shareholders pro rade. He would refer to the last matter first; and had much pleasure in stating that the whole of the 1900 unappropriated shares had been allotted amongst the present shareholders. With reference to the machine, the committee did not like to take upon themselves there, sponsibility of giving Mr. Perkes an order, until they had further consulted the great body of shareholders, and obtained their full and entire sanction for the outlay which the purchase of one of that gentleman's machines would involve. There were already a great number of erushing and amalgamating machines, and he had no doubt that in the course of a few months there would be 10 times the number there were at present. He had, himself, seen three or four, and as far as his observation went, although all were more or less ingenious and useful, he must say he gave the preference to the of Mr. Perkes. Its application to the crushing of quartz, and the amalgamating of gold was very ingenious, and he though Mr. Perkes entitled to reward for his invalidom. At the same time for the reasons he (the chairman) had stated, he did not like to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, he to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, he to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, he to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, he to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, he to take upon himself the responsibi

cold was very ingenious, and he though Mr. Perkes entitled to reward for his invention. At the same time for the reasons he (the chairman) had stated, he did not like to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an order. Mr. Perkes, however, had promised to attend the meeting, and when the shareholders had heard the terms which that gentleman proposed, it would be for them to say whether or not it would be attiable to accept them.

A Sharkholder remarked, that the quicksilver with which the trials of several of the goesans had been made contained a portion of gold previous to the operation. He had seen a letter in the Mining Journal of last week to that effect. He wished, therefore, to know whether the result of the experiment on the Red Dragon going was obtained from quicksilver which had not been previously used.

The Chairman said he explained at the last meeting that the quicksilver used he experiment had been previously distilled; and that was a very important fat the experiment had been previously distilled; and that was a very important fat the experiment had been previously distilled; and that was a very important fat the contained a single particle of gold previous to the interest of the mount of the previous to the operation was watched by the committee from the commencement to its terminable, with the unnot vigilance.

Mr. Procock thought there was much credit due to the committee for the gravity and order for the machines until they had again consulted the shareholders. He thought also they had come to a very wise determination in me giving an order for the machines until they had again consulted the shareholders which any objection to enter into an arrangement with the proprietors of the Red Dragon the subject.

Mr. Perkes having entered the room, the Chairman saked him if he would have any objection to enter into an arrangement with the proprietors of the Red Dragon the subject.

Mr. Perkes having entered the room, the Chairman saked him if he would have any objection to enter into an arrang

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Salvador Hous,

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Salvador Hoss, yesterday,
Mr. P. Stansby in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following report:

Feb. 25.—I need not tell you that my connection with this mine commenced in Augustant, previous to which time you had Captain Barratt's reports. At the time of my appointment, the following levels were being driven from the Wheal Russell—namely, it 37 and 60; the former of these (as you will see from the Wheal Russell—namely, it 37 and 60; the former of these (as you will see from the plan of the mine before yon)has been driven about 100 fms. in this sort, and were found generally poor. The lode greally was of a good size, but I do not consider of a very promising character, and for the last few fathoms driven it was small, poor, and unkndly. In the present end the lode; the six in the end being bad, and the uncertainty there was how far we might have to cut the lode, induced us to stop this cross-cut. The 60 fm. level has been driven about 50 fms. in this sett, and this level also has been generally lound poor, not at all better than in the level above just referred to, and this level we have also thought well to append. The 75, west from Wheal Russell, was brought into this set in September last, and since then it has been taken up and continued driving by us to the present limitial level we lave also found to be generally poor, producing occasional slones of copic ore, but leaving nothing in the back that will work on tributo. The lode varies in selfroughout this driving from 18 in, to 2 ft. wide, and at present is 2 ft. wide, composit of capel, spar, and stones of copper ore; from present appearances I think it would advisable to continue this level is fine lode 2 fathoms, and have communicated a lath formerly sunk (about 8 fms.) to this level; throughout this love urdiving has beel large, varying from 5 to 8 ft. wide, and for the promising character, composed of geome, peach, prian,

Balance from last account £231 0 1
Call of 2s. on 4000 shares, made 8th Nov. 500 0 0
Copper ore sold £3 15 9= £776 15 10 Mine cost, Oct. to Dec. 421 19 11
Petty cash, interest, discount, &c. 47 13 2= 469 13 1

Balance in favour of mine After a lengthened discussion, a call of 5s. per share was made, and it was rest at a special meeting should be convened, to forfeit all shares in arrear of call the present time.

the present time.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvadot House, Bishopsgate-street, yesterday,—Mr. P. Starssey in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the following report were read:—

Feb. 28.—During the past year Matthewa's shaft has been sunk 23 fms., and is not lift fms. below the 70 fm. level, and which will take about two months, and is continued to sink by twelve men. The 70 fm. level has been driven 26 fms. west of the said shaft, through good the ground, and is still being driven by six men. There are through good the ground, and is still being driven by six men. The 70 fm. level, has been driven 26 fms. west of the level has been driven 14 fms. east of the said shaft, through timy ground; this said level has been driven 14 fms. east of the head shaft, through timy ground; this said sho-being driven by six men. We have one stope working in the back of this level by pretty good tin ground standing. The 80 fm. level is driven 279 fms. east of Matthews shaft, through good the ground, and is continued to good are a very high pieced two stopes working in the back of this level by twelve may; the end and sograte yeld decing good saving work for tin. The 50 fm. level has been driven east of Matthews the said shaft, through good the ground, and is continued to good as a said of the driving have been through the ground which will work at a profit; this level will continued by four men. There are two stopes working in the back of the series will be seen on reference to the section. The 40 has been driven to take away here, as will be seen on reference to the section. The 40 has been driven to take away here, as will be seen on reference to the section. The 40 has been driven the past year, through coarse ground; the driving of this level will be lest present supposed to take away here, as will be seen on reference to the section. The 40 has been driven to take away here, as will be seen on reference to the section. The 40 has been driven to take away here,

through to be san and the and the and the and the sea which he on a cross is still far we record to do so, seemed to raily threshers are lifty. We of high a commant the water disputes of the ditions as so as to be desired the mile of the mile of the mile of the mile. the mine era part Edward it it will be shaft, un there mu ings at it There are mine, and these are that a lai mode of the most of, to face stuff, at our open with wha

Bishops towing r Your d the share half-year and othe clare a di avoidable given a f operation the scare the arriv were indu houses in ores are ployed as

The Cu was place unable to

Mr. Bo of addition the Cu Mr. Bo and it The Cu Mr. Bo moved the the amount divided a although paid until directors. It was J. G. Ty and C. H. The pridirectors and the cu Mr. Bo the Cu

through the shaft about this part; notwithstanding this, we would recommend the shaft to be sank with all possible speed to the 100, as it is in the most central part of the mine, to be sank with all possible speed to the 100, as it is in the most central part of the mine, and the ground is, thus far, favourable for sinking, and for the extension of the different sank the sank the sank to give the western part of the mine an effectual trial, levels as and west of the shaft to give the western part of the mine an effectual trial, levels and the sank then form a communication with the 70 at 25 rentors shalt; this, when accomplished, will convey the water from the eastern part of the mine to Breuton's engine-shaft, and enable us to dispense with the horizontal rods, now working in the 50, and attached to Breuton's engines. During the last seven months winges have been sunk east of Mathews's shaft, from the 60 to the 50, from the 60 to the 50, and from the 60 to the 50, from the 50 to the 50, and from the 60 to the 50, from the 50 to the 50, and from the 50 to the sank water shark and enable us to favore to the saction. The quantity of ground excevated in the last year, with the sank then the sank them the sank the sank

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

The first annual ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday,
Mr. James Garrand in the chair.

Mr. Walford (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the fol-

Mr. Walform (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the foliowing report of the directors, and statement of accounts:—

Your directors, in submitting the accounts to the first annual ordinary meeting of the shareholders, regret that, from the reduction in the price of lead during the past half-year, and from the great increase in wages as well as in the price of coal, freight, and other necessary outlay incidental to the establishments, they are unable to declare a dividend: still they submit it is satisfactory to show that, but for these unsolidable and unforseen circumstances, the working of the establishments would have given a fair return for the capital embarked. The Tamar Works continue in full operation, and have produced during the half-year 171,824 ozs. of fine silver. From the sarchity of freight and other untoward circumstances during the past half-year, the arcival of silver ores in the port of London has not been so great as your directors were induced to hope from information received by them from the first mercantile bouses in London connected with South America and other localities, whence silver ores are imported; thus the establishment at Millwall has not been so actively employed as was anticipated. Since December, from the arrival of rich ores, &c., your directors have every reason to hope for more favourable results from the working of the establishment of Accounts for the half-year.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending December 31st, 1853.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending December 31st, 1853.

Dz.—Enjance brought from the last half-year's account	2,	224	4	œ.
Cash paid for ores this half-year £12,862 2 5 Outstanding accounts and bills payable for ditto 29,662 2 9 = Amount paid for interest and discount	42	336		3
Total	24	5,084	15	11
Ca.—Value of ores in stock, to 31st December, 1853 Cash in hand and bills receivable Accounts outstanding	6	1,723	19	10
Balance carried down to debit of profit and loss, to Dec. 31, 1853	1	1,076	10	2
Total	24	5,084	15	11
DR.—Amount of stock in hand, 30th June, 1853 Amount of cash received this half-year Amount of outstanding accounts payable	E,	8,212 886	10	8
Balance carried to profit and loss account (this half-year's profit)	_	315	9	9
	£1	0,387	7	
Ditto for stock	-	1,887 4,872	18	
Ditto for working expenses Value of stock in hand, 31st December Amount of outstanding accounts Cask in hand		912 1,291 1,255 168	-	1 1
	£	10,387		7 :
DR Dicidend of PALC PROPIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	_			
Da.—Dividend at £7% per cent. per annum, declared 31st August Balance of the Tamar working account, to 31st December Sundry expenses—salaries, rent, stationery, office expenses		1,875 1,076 345	1	0
Total	ė	3,30	1	9 1
Ca.—Amount brought down—profit on the Tamar working to June 30 Ditto on the Millwall account, to 31st De cember, 1853 Balance	_	2,22	5	9

House

is end is a level by a piece of atthewn in There are a re proatthewn is the same a re proatthewn is a common in ground en driven en during en driven en back of the country of the cou

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

At a meeting of shareholders, on Tuesday, the proposition of the directors for raising a sum of 250,0001, in addition to the capital already subscribed, was cheerfully, and, with one solitary exception, unanimously responded to, notwithstanding it was at the same time intimated by the chairman (Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P.), that, in all probability, another 250,0001, will be required before the building is completed in all its details. Considering the intense interest which is taken in this novel and splendid undertaking by the directors and shareholders, as well as by the general public, such an appeal could hardly fail to receive the most cordial approval; while it must be gratifying to the shareholders to find that this great work of civilisation and national importance is rapidly advancing towards completion, and that the operations in every department have latterly been carried on with such extraordinary expedition. Although, perhaps, it may as yet be considered premature to form a conception of what this magnificent structure will be when completed, there cannot be a doubt that it will become an object of permanent interest, and hold a deserved and unprecedented popularity in the public mind; while it can hardly fail, under good management, to prove a highly remunerative investment. The exhibitors' courts, for which there have been applications far exceeding the space appropriated to such purpose, will, it is anticipated, form a large source of revenue to the company. The Dulwich Wood, which is in the immediate vicinity of the building, and of which the directors have fortunately secured for the company a lease for 34 years, at a rental of 30001, a year, will also enhance the value of the property, as the directors contemplate the letting of the land for building purposes. The possession of this land is of great importance; for not only is it already worth considerably more than the stipulated rental, but is invaluable as a security against the creation of nisanners near the place, and as a site for hotels o At a meeting of shareholders, on Tuesday, the proposition of the directors for raising a sum of 250,0001., in addition to the capital already subscribed, was cheerfully,

encd upon.

The present amount of share capital is 750,000*l.*, of which 700,150*l*. has been received. The amount expended up to the present time is 679,720*l*., the details of which are given in the following statement:—

are given in the rollowing acasement.	
Land.—Total amount paid	£50,240
Purchase and removal of the materials of the original building	95,000
Construction of the main building of the Crystal Palace	135,050
Tunnel, heating apparatus, &c.	24,536
Wings of the Crystal Palace, water towers, &c.	34,090
Hydraulic works, fountains, cascades, lakes, basins, Artesian wells, reservoirs, &c.	93,670
Park, terraces, gardens, walls, balustrades, decorations, &c.	98,214
New roads and approaches, fencing, &c.	4,350
Interior of building, plants, garden works, fountains inside the palace, &c	6,450
Notice of outdaining, plants, garden works, foundations inside the panels, acc.	0,400
Natural history illustrations, including geological islands, preparation of extinct animals, zoological and ethnological collections, raw produce, and agriculture	11,176
Fine art courts—Pompeian, Alhambra, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, emediæval, renaissance, Italian, and Byzantine	52,500
Collection of sculpture, foreign and national, portrait gallery of busts, pedestals, &c.	32,060
Sundry fittings, boardings, gas fittings, &c., throughout the building	. 7,000
General expenses, including engineering staff, superintendence, officers')	,
salaries, law and parliamentary expenses, surveying, rent and taxes, and miscellaneous disbursements	35,384
	pleasure and the same of the s

Total.

Amount to be paid for land.

Amount to be received for land sold...

Anti-Friction Screw-Propeller Company.—This is a company incorporated, we understand, for the purpose of bringing into operation a new screw-propeller, by means of which, the inventor asserts, a speed of 16 miles an hour can be obtained; and, by what we can learn from the opinion of several scientific gentlemen, there seems every probability of his attaining his object. The inventor proposes to reduce the angle of the screw, so as to obtain the pressure as near as possible in the direction of the keel. We know that the necessity for the existing coarse pitch, or angle, in the screw-propeller, arises from the impossibility, under the pressure in the result of the screw, so as to obtain the pressure as near as possible in the direction of the keel. We know that the necessity for the existing coarse pitch, or angle, in the screw-propeller, arises from the impossibility, under the present system, of obtaining a greater number of revolutions in the screw-shaft than are sufficient to produce a traverse of 220 feet per minute, without heating the bearings, thereby increasing the friction, and necessitating an excessive expenditure of power; as the direction of the pressure of any blade is not in the direction of the keel, but at a right angle to the surface of the blade. To obviate this, at present, great loss of power from friction, as well as that from the destruction of the solidity of the water by the present coarse pitch of the blade, the inventor proposes that the shaft, instead of running in enclosed plumber blocks, shall traverse in open anti-friction rollers, so that a speed can be obtained even up to 1600 revolutions per minute, without having any two surfaces rubbing together at a greater speed than 220 feet per minute; this, together with the new construction of the screw-propeller, will effect a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. in the power required to propel a vessel at an equal trate of speed obtained by the present system. For we cannot doubt, that by reducing the angle from 45° to 12½°, and obtaining a gr

ACADON WOOD.—We have repaired only the first the chip repression of the service of the control of the service, the service of the se

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 129 fm, level is just as reported last week. The lode in the 110 is worth for copper ore 40f. per fm., the south lode in the same level is worth for copper ore 40f. per fm. No. 1 winze, under the 110, is suspended for the present, until the water is drained by the 129; the lode in this winze continues very good.—All the other parts of the mines are just as reported last. Our sampling to-morrow will be from 310 to 320 to 320.

May be a part of the lift in the 50, and shall continue to work with all possible speed, until the whole is completed, which, we think, will be about the end of next month. While this work is doing, we shall not be able to work regularly at the bottom of the mine, as the engine must stop occasionally.—Mattractw Wistra: Feb. 27.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—The ground, or stratum, at the engine-shaft sinking under the 15, is a light blue killsa, with branches of spar, containing good spots of yellow ore, which indicates well for our next level. The lode in the 15 east still retains its size and irregularity, with spots of yellow ore.—Andrew Bhany.

BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.—We have now got both our lifts to work in the en-

size and irregularity, with spots of yellow ore.—Andrew Bray.

BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.—We have now got both our lifts to work in the engine-shaft, and the water all in fork; we shall erect a derry to draw the stuff to the surface, and case and divide the shaft down with all speed, in order to get to bottom as soon as possible. Our tributers are going on just the same as at my last report. I cannot say at present what the we shall raise this month, but we hope to raise more than last; we have set this day the bottom end cast to drive on the flat lode, price 35. per fm. to one man, and the 17, east on flat lode, price 45s. per fm., to one man. We should be glad to put more, but we cannot at this time, yet we hope to see the day soon arrive when we shall be able to set more ends, and sink more shafts, and then, as I have often said, we shall raise more tin. I think the incresse of tin will take place very shortly. I cannot think otherwise but that better reports will soon come forth of this mine.—H. Michell.: Feb. 28.

BALLYGONEEN.—No. 3 level end is gradually improving, and Nos. 4 and 5 levels are more congenial for lead driving to hill. The tribute bargains turn out profitably, and we are opening out more pitches. Our dressing is by contract, at 30s. per ton for dressed ore, and we shall have 10 tons more sent on to Wicklow in a few days.—We. Guirprines: March 1.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We have been driving by the side of the lode in the different

BEDFORD UNITED.—We have been driving by the side of the lode in the different levels since last report. We shall commence cutting into the lode to-day, so as to give you a full report next week.—Jaws FHILLIPS. March 1.

grey you a full report next week.—Janks Phillips: March 1.

BHRCH ALLER.—I have just been underground, and beg to hand you the following as my report. In the 40, north end, the ground is much harder, and, consequently, a little more spare for driving than it was; it continues to have a regular wall, and otherwise presenting much the same features as it has for the last few fms. This level, south of engine-shaft, is of a very promising character; the lode is principally composed of black jack, mundic, and spots of lead, in a pretty prian; it has also a regular wall. The stopes in the back of the 30 are turning out good lead; at present it will not turn out quite so much to the fathom as it did, but the lead is of a dirst-rate quality. The south end in this level has a very regular lode, its component parts being mundic, black jack, and spots of lead, in an easy stratum of ground. The south whim-shaft sinking below this level is in good ground: we have this week intersected a leader going through the shaft towards the western part of the lode, of good grained lead, and another dropper of clear white barytes, spotted with lead; the men have cut a small stream of water coming out of the shaft, which I hope we shall only find to be a case, and which will shortly drain itself. The indications presented by the lode around this point are of a first-rate character, and I am strongly of opinion that we only want to be a little deeper here, when we shall meet with a good lode; I am making every effort possible to get down. All our surface operations are going on very satisfactorily, and the engine and machinery are in good working order.—G. R. Odders: Feb. 20.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—We have holed Milman's shaft to the deep adit level;

on very satisfactorily, and the engine and machinery are in good working order.—G. R. Odders: Feb. 25.

R. Odders: Feb. 25.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—We have holed Milman's shaft to the deep adit level; we shall begin to stope the back of this level, both east and west, by this day week, and drive the deep adit west with all possible speed. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the 20; and rising in the back of the 30, west of Kelly's shaft, to lay open a piece of tin ground driven through in the 20, and just cut in the 30. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported on.—R. Dusstan: March 2.

BODMIN UNITED.—The 90 is driven 12 fms. east of Tuscott's shaft, and is now being continued under the south wall of the lode to expedite the driving of this level to meet with the run of ore ground gone down further cast; but little has been seen of the lode further east for 3 or 4 ims.; as far as we are able to judge from the south wall, the lode is improving fast; good stones of ore were broken there to-day. In the 80 cast there is still a good orey lode, but rather hard at present; nothing has been done in the bottom of the 50 since my last report, the winze is not yet dry; in the 80 west we have reached the north wall of the lode, which is 18 ft. wide, some good work has been broken from the north part can be continued, this will take a week or 10 days to accomplish. In the adit level, east of John's shaft (John's or Messer's), the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan and ore, a very promising lode indeed. The rise in the back of the 10, on the same lode, is holed to the winze sunk below the adit; there is a good orey lode in the winze; the driving of the lode at its resumed. We calculate on having a profitable run of ore ground in this level. John's shaft is now being sunk below the 10, on the course of the lode, at 34. 10s, per fm.; the ends are being driven at 50s. and 60s. per fm. Our prospects throughout are of a cheering character.—R. Ref. : March 2.

BOLLING WELL.—Since

prospects throughout are of a cheering character.—R. Rich: March 2.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report we have sunk the engine-shaft 8 ft., and have about 10 ft. more to sink to the 40; at the present time we have a lode in the engine-shaft nearly 3 ft. wide, promising in appearance, composed of mundle, peach, spar, and copper ore. I hope when I write my next report I shall be able to give a more satisfactory account of it. We are still driving east on the engine-shaft lode in the 50 fm. level, which has a strong appearance, being mixed with mundle and spar, sprinkled with ore. In driving west it is about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore in the bottom of the level. We have commenced driving east on Hallett's north branch, in the 30 fm. level, which will fall in with other branches in going east; the tributers are still working, and getting wages. We shall not sample less than 20 tons of ore next month.—G. RETNOLDS: Feb. 24.

tributers are still working, and getting wages. We shall not sample less than 20 tons of ore next month.—G. Kittsolds: Feb. 24.

BOSORN.—The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is 2 ft. wide, worth about 60s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30 west, on Widden lode, is 6 in. wide, worth 60s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the 30, west of Halket's shaft, on Widden lode, is 4 in. wide, worth 60s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the back of the 30, west of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is 4 in. wide, worth 60s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is 1 foot wide, worth 30s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is 1 foot wide, worth 30s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft (Widden lode), is 6 in. wide, worth 60s, per fm. for tin. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft (Widden lode), is 4 in. wide, worth 60s, per fm. for tin.—RALPH GOLDSWORTHY: Feb. 25.

BRITANNIA (DEVON).—The old shaft lately opened appears upon examination of considerable importance. The gossan looks as strong and as favourable for grey copper as any ever seen, and is expected to cover ore of considerable richness and sufficient quantity to pay for working. The reduction machinery was set to work on Monday last, and still continues in operation; we expect to learn some results next week. On the 24th Feb., we had 8 cuts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. of gossans from different localities on the mine, which might be taken as a fair average sample of our gossans, passed through fm. Perkes's small machine of 4 ft. diameter. The mercury used, which was pure on being put into the machine, yielded upon distillation after the trial to z. 6 dws. 16 grs. of pure gold, being at the rate of 3 ozs. 15 dwts. 13 grs. per ton of ore or gossan.—P. F. Nussey: March 3.

BRYNTAIL.—The 12 fm. level is still continued eas

ing a winze on the lode some fathoms in advance of the 12.—J. Roach: March 2.

BUTTERDON.—The lode in the adit end driving south is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and good stones of lead. The cross-cut is progressing much the same as usual.—Joseff Kem: Feb. 28.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Caroline's shaft is cased and divided, with footway complete, to the 52 fm. level, and the cross-cut at that point driven 1 fm. north towards the tin lode; the ground moderate. The lode in Caroline's 42 east continues large, but the tin branches in it are small. The tin pitch over and west of this end is improved, and is being worked by four men. Varnish's shaft is sunk 12 feet below the 30 fm. level; we calculate we can sink this shaft, which is 11 ft. by 7 ft., at the rate of 10 ft. per week. The mend friving the 30 west have turned to drive north, to cut the lode at Varnish's. The mundle pitches working are producing ample supplies for the kilns now employed. We have put men to raise gossan on the north and south mines, according to your orders of 22d inst.—J. Kernick; W. Cooks: Feb. 27.

CARADON WOOD.—We have resumed driving north in the 43, by the side of the

CREETOWN.—The lode in the 26 cast is still large and broken, but a part on the footwall. 15 in. wide, is producing some good stones of lead, mixed with copper and lack; the lode in the 2 α west in 10 in, wide, with spots of copper throughout. There is no change in the 12 east since my last report; the stopes in the back of the 12 west are yielding about $\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$ ton of ore per fm.—M. Woolcock; Feb. 28.

are yielding about % ton of ore per fm.—M. Woollock: Peb. 28,
CROW HILL (Leeland).—All the bargains are much the same as when I last reported; but, in addition to the four bargains, I have, during the last fortnight, had four men clearing up an old place that was opened 17 years ago by a Mr. Woolward. It is 4 has, to the west of Coffee's winze, and 10 fms. cast of Russell's shaft. After removing a depth of 9 ft. of rubbish, we came on the lode, which was composed of sulphur, copper, quarts, and a little lead. We have now stoped it 3 feet seeper, for about 6 ft. long, and I have pleasure in sinting we have now for that length the best lode I ever saw in the mine; it is 2½ ft wide, the greater part lead. But I expect to find it a shallow bound; in revertheless it affords additional presumptive evidence that in prosecuting our explorations success will finally be our reward, and no energy shall be wanting on my part to bring about so desirable an object.—T. Kive: Feb. 25.
CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the 55 end cast is now producing about 5 evers. of

in prosecuting our explorations success will finally be our reward, and no energy shall be wanting on my part to bring about so desirable an object.—T. Kivs: Feb. 25. CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the 55 end east is now producing about 5 ewts. of lead per fin. In the west end it is much the same, worth from 1 to 2 ewts, per fin. No change in the 45 west to notice. The lode in the 35 end east is producing a little lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the rise in the back of this level west is producing from 2 to 3 ewts. of lead per fin. The lode in Tree-leihan engine-shaft is still improving; it is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with some good stones of lead; ground more favourable. The lode in the 66 end north is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead. We are sinking the samp-winze in the bottom of the 46 fm. level sout; the lode is 15 in. wide, and will now produce, for the length of the winze (9 feet), 3 tons of good lead ore per fan. We have taken from the bottom of the sain winze this marning a large stone of lead, weighing above 50 hs., quite solid. The lode in winze in the bottom of the 46 morth is looking very well, worth at present 18 ewts. of lead per fin.—Anxiour Dows: Feb. 28.

DEVON AND CURITINAY.—We have not taken down any of the lode in the 90 as yet, but from what we can see it is still of the same character as last taken down. The lode at the western end, in the 89, is gradually improving, the lode being about 2 ft. wide, spotted all through with copper ore.—T. Bawders: Feb. 28.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—At the Brake, No. 1 south lode, in the 24 fathom level, going east is looking admirably; we have splendld enbes of copper in the lode, and every floor is fall of black ore. There is every appearance of a course of ore not far off, and I believe before this month is out we shall have a course of ore in this end. The in lode going east is looking admirably; we have splendld enbes of course of ore in this end. The in lode going east is looking admirably; we have splendld enbes

improving.—M. Whitelen.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—I have again set the cross-cut to drive south by six men, 2 fms., or to cut the lode, which, according to our disilling, we expect to reach in less than a fathom. We have extended the cross-cut 4 fms. 6 in. during the past month, making altogether 15 fms. 3 in. from the engine-shaft.—H. Willams.

DEVON UNITED.—The mundic pitch continues to look very well, and will turn out from 4 to 5 tons of mundic per fathom. I have increased our hands according to your instructions, and I trust we shall mise for the future 200 tons per month. We have sent to quay 102 tons, and I have there end of the ensuing week we shall have the 200 tons, according to promise. We have not made much progress this week at the engine-shaft, on account of a small breakage in the rods, but it is repaired, and the sinking resumed.

the sinking resumed.

DEVON WEST DEAM.—Since last week's report, in driving the cross-cut southwest of the whim-shaft, at the adit level, we have intersected Brooks's lode, which is 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft., looking very promising, yielding a little tin, but not rich enough for saving; we, therefore, thought it advisable to suspend the driving, and put the men to drive a cross-cut north, opposite the one above named, to intersect the great iron lode, which we hope to do in driving about 9 ft. or 2 fms. We are still of opinion that this lode will make quantities of tin on or near the junction. We yesterday put two men to costean on the back of this lode, about 100 fms, west of the whim-shaft, but have not yet seen it.—M. STEPHENS: March 1.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHICNIX.—I have the obscause to inform you that we have

this lode will make quantities of this lode, about 100 fms, west of the whim-shaft, but have not yet seen it.—M. Stephens: March 1.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHONIX.—I have the pleasure to inform you that we have an improvement in every part of our operations on the lode in the back of the eastern adit. We have taken down the lode in the western stopes, on driving from shaft, about 13 fms. deep, and find it to be most excellent work for thi; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide. The eastern stopes in the same level are equally as good as the western stopes, and the lode is about 2 ft. wide. The eastern stopes in the same level are equally as good as the western stopes, and the lode is about 2 ft. wide. The eastern stopes in the same level are equally as good as the western stopes, and the lode is about 2 ft. wide. The eastern stopes in the same level are equally as good as the western stopes, and the lode is about 2 ft. wide. The shaft to this level, we have cleaved a large piece of lode, which I cut into on Friday, and broke a good stone of tin. I shall be able to report more fully on this in my next. The shaft which we have sunk from surface on the course of the lode has given a back of about 28 fms., and by driving the adit westward we shall gain considerably more. As soon as the plat is finished I shall commence another stope, about 7 fms. up in the shaft, from the buck of the adit, at the point where the rich stones of tin were broken which I brought to town with me.—J. Sy axoo.

EAGLEBROOK.—In the idea paid level we have communicated to the engineshaft, and the men are camployed in entring a plat; in the course of a fortnight we shall extend on the lode which has been proved by three the rich stones of tin were broken which I brought to town with me.—J. Sy axoo.

EAGLEBROOK.—In the deep paid level we have communicated to the engineshaft, and the men are cautions of the lode, which has been proved by three shafts to yield about 25 certs, per fan on an average, for 80 fms. in length. We shall have the shaft to yield abou

working in the back of the 30, worth on an average rewre, or ore per int. All our machinery is in good order, and the mine, I am h.pp to say, is looking vetter than for some time post.—Fcb. 28.

EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.—We have continued to sink the engine-shaft; the lode has still a very promising appearance, being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of goesan, peach, mundle, and portions of copper ore. The driving of the adit level east from the Tamar River has been continued; the lode here, I am glad to say, has improved since my last report, it being 2 ft. wide, producing beautiful stones of ore, and from its present appearance I hope to report more favourably of it in my next.—ALEXANDER BARRATT: March 2.

Its present appearance I hope to report more favourely of the im my next.—ALEKANDER BARRATT: March 2.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELI..—We have no material alteration in any of the levels since last reported. Hitchine's shaft is nearly down to the depth of 78 ims. From surface. The possan is looking spendid at the present bottom of the shaft. We have weighed in from the tributers 15 tons 18 ewts, of dry ore. The tributers have given up their pitches for want of air, until the tunnel is communicated to the 45. Hitchins' shaft, which I expect will be in three months from this time. I am anxiously waiting to hear the result of the sample for gold of our gossan. Our engines are working well.—V. Materianali. Feb. 3.

Well.—V. Materianali. Feb. 3.

Hitchins's shaft the lode is looking very strong, being composed of gossan, prian, spar, mundle, and spots of capper. The 66, driving east of Hitchins's shaft, is composed of gossan, prian, white sugary spar, mundle, and spots of copper ore. The 55, driving east, is looking very undy; we have had some fine samples of the same level is producing stones of ore. The tunnel end is looking more promising than last reported, the lode being composed of gossan, spar, prian, capel, mundle, and copper ore. We have about 20 tons of ore nearly dressed for the next in the bottom of the same level is producing stones of ore. The tunnel end is looking more promising than last reported; the lode being composed of gossan, spar, prian, capel, mundle, and copper ore. We have about 20 tons of ore nearly dressed for the next sampling.—W. Materianali. March 2.

EAST WHITE GRITT.—The men continue driving south on the course of the lode E, the ground still being heavy. We have discovered a fine lode by costeaning near the shell. We have commenced driving the western level, which has been driven by a former company a considerable distance. We shall cut the lode at a depth of 30 fms.—R. P. ELEKSTEK.

ESGAIR LLEE,—The 10 fm, level cast is set to six men, to drive for the month,

former company a considerable distance. We shall cut the lode at a depth of 30 fms.—R. P. EDELTEEN.

E3GAIR LLEE,—The 10 fm, level cost is set to six men, to drive for the month, at 44, per fathom; the lode is aported with lead, but not worth saving. The 10 fm. level west, on the south lode, to six men, for the month, at 44, 5s. per fathom; the lode in this level will produce about 7 certs, of lead per fathom, and likely to improve. A rise in the back of the 29 fm. level set to four men, for the month, at 54, per fn.; the lode produces good stones of lead. The 12 fm. level, above adit, set to four men, 4 fms. stant, at 37, 10s. per fathom; the lode unproductive. A rise in the back of the deep adit, west of H——da rise, set to two nen, at 44, per fathom, for 2 fm. stent; lode produces 4 certs, of lead per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, at to four men, 5 fathoms stent, at 27, 5s. per fathom; the lode will produce 1 to not lead per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, at 11, 12s. 6d, per fathom, refused; the lode will produce a certs, of lead per fathom, at 14, 12s. 6d, per fathom, the lode will produce about 8 certs. of lead per fathom, refused. A stope in the back of the 10 fm. level, on the south lode, offered to four men, at 14, 2s. 6d, per fathom; the lode will produce about 8 certs of lead per fathom, refused. A stope in the back of the 10 fm. level, on the south lode, offered to four men, at 14, 2s. per fathom; the lode will produce 2 certs of lead per fathosa, refused. Our last sampling is all complete; there are about 3 tons more to be taken down, which, I hope, will be done

or the 10 fm, level, on the south lode, offered to four men, at 1/2 st., per fathom; the lode will produce 7 cwts of lead per fathoms, refused. Our last sampling is all complete; there are about 3 tons more to be taken down, which, I hope, will be done against Wednesday.—J. Leas: Feb. 27.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—The lode west of south cross-cut is 4 feet wide, and presents its usual appearance. The lode west of north cross-cut is larger, and more kindly. The stope is producing some good orey work.—W. Dunstan: March I.

FURSDEN MANOR.—Gar operations this week have been confined to extracting gossan from the large north and south, which we term the sliver lode. We shall fill six barrish to-day from the three different lodes, containing 1200 lbs, weight in each, which will be forwarded to-morrow to Messers. Rawlings and Watson, at 81. Helens, to be tested, and should the result of this quantity prove as well as the small experiment by Berdan's machine. I con-bler we have as good a mine as any in Devon.—

GAWTON UNITED.—At our setting on Friday battle.

William Harn: March 1.

GAWTON UNITED.—At our setting on Friday last the following bargains were taken:—The 24 to drive west by six men, steated 2 fns., at 54, 10s.; the lode in this level is 25; ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The 24 to drive east by four men, steated 2 fms., at 74.; the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of capels and stones of ore—a permissing end. A cross-cut to drive south in the 24 by four men, steated 2 fms., at 74. The 19 east to drive by four men, steated 4 fms., at 4c; the lode is 5 ft. wide,

composed of capela, spotted with mundic and ore. The deep adit level to drive eas of the cross-course by four men, stented 2 fms., at 9/. 9s.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, com

composed of capela, spotted with mundic and ore. The deep adit level to drive cast of the cross-course by four men, stented 2 fms., at 9. 9s.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capels, mundic, and branches of ore, producing saving work. The shallow acit to drive cast by four men, 3 fms. stent, at 5 ft.; the lode is very large, and of much the same appearance as last reported. We are also busy at surface, collaring up shafts, and preparing ground for dressing floors.—H. Honswitz: March 10 GORN LEAD.—The lode in the adit could be looking more favourable for lead ore that I have seen it for some time; on the south part of the lode there is a branch of spar I ft. 6 in. in breadth, with good apots of ore in the spar; the lode altogether is 4½ ft. wide, and very strong with water coming from it, the men this month have driven I fm. 2 ft. 9 in. At Delane's cross-cut the ground is just the same as last reported, and there is also great abundance of water coming from the present end; a strong indication that we are not far from the lode.—R. MAYSAMD: Feb. 25.

dication that we are not far from the lode.—R. MAYNARD: Feb. 25.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The manager, in his report this week, states—"The level on No. 1 lode is pushing forward satisfactorily; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of decomposed quartz, numbiz, and a mixture of copper ore. No. 2 lode is failly improving; it is 4 ft. wide, spotted throughout with lead ore. The tunnel to No. 3 lode is much the same as last reported, at the stopings are rather improved than otherwise, particularly the western end. No. 6 lode is improving both in size and quality of the ore as they progress with sinking the shaft. The open cut for a tunnel to this lode at a greater depth is rapidly unshing forward. The tunnel to No. 8 lode has yet to be driven upwards of 2 fms. re it intersects it. The water-course is completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards completed to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards to the wheel-pit, and all the other arriace work is drawing towards.

workmen have commenced fitting up the water-wheel, so that I anticipate having the crushers at work in a few weeks. No material change has taken place at Liwmon since last reported.

Messrs. Thomas and De Winton, the contractors for the machinery, writes—"You will be glad to hear we are proceeding with your machinery in a very satisfactory manner; the three large girders are cast, &c. We were very sorry to find that the timber for the wheel-pit is not expected till Saturiay. Our men appear very much disappointed at the delay, which is certainly most unfortunate, and particularly inconvenient to us. We have sent one complete set of drawings to your manager, showing the exact arrangement of the girders and buildings for both sides of the wheel-pit." GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS—The stopes over the 45, vest of Bennett's shaft, continue to yield a fair quantity of ore. No.1 winze, below the 45, west of Bennett's shaft, continue to yield a fair quantity of ore. No.1 winze, below the 45, west of Bennett's shaft, and below the same level, is being sunk by the side of the lode, in favourable ground, price 3. per fathom.—No. 3 winze below the 45, west of engine-shaft, is yielding 5 tons of mundic per fm. In the 60, cast of engine-shaft; there is no change to notice. The engine-shaft is being sunk by the side of the lode, and is producing good stones of ore, from branches dropping into the lode. The stopes over the 69 are yielding 1 ton of ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. Bennett's shaft continues to improve for ore. We have 40 tons of ore dressed, which will be forthwith sent to the wharf and sampled,—George Rickanus: March 1.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Carkee's Shaft: Having sunk sufficiently deep under the 20 fm. level for certainty, we now intend to drive a few feet east to lengthen the plat, so as to contain 100 kibbles of decade for the horse-whim to draw to surface. The lode in the bottom of this shaft is still of a promising nature, and the ground favourable for sinking. We shall be able to sink the shaft at 10. or 12/

IN ROGERS: Feb. 28.

IREAT WHEAL. HUGO.—The lode opened on at surface, in the back, shows its terile to be less than it was thought, and consequently the cross-cut level, now drivtowards the lode, will be a longer one; there may be yet about 4 or 5 or more fms. rive to cut the lode, although the present end is full of cross branches of most utiful spar, intermixed throughout with a good deal of mundic, altogether of the temperature of the congenial character for lead. I have only again to repeat what I have so often i, and that is, that I was never so confident about cutting a good lode in all my.—A. BARRATT: March 1.

ife.—A. Barratt: March 1.

GWAYNLIFION LEAD.—We are now down 8 fms. under adit, and the water is necessing very much; the ground also is a little harder, and the ore not looking much so well: I hope we shall soon have a change in the ground, as it will take a long time to finish the sink to the li under adit. In the deep adit the ground is still very ard; the other parts of the mine are much the same.—H. Rawsos.

HALAMANNIG AND CROFT GOTHAL.—The mines are looking well. The number of tribute pitches are increased, that of the new lode has been taken at 1s, 11d. if. We sampled, on Tuesday, 215 tops of ore, and the quality is superior to the ast lot sold. These mines will become dividend-paying ones, and lastingly good.—; Parry.

HAWKMOOR .- The lode in the 30 fm. level east is getting more loose,

ILWEMOOR.—The lode in the 30 fm. level east is getting more loose, producing good orey work, and increasing in size, with large rughs, and looking very kindly. At the old miners shaft, the ground is a little improved in the last week; no lode taken down since last report. Graham's engine-shaft is sank 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fm. level, and we intend sinking 6 ft. more right away, in order to out citeren plat low enough to fake all the water we possibly can into this eitern from the 40, which will materially useful the water we possibly can into this eitern from the 40, which will materially useful the water we possibly can into this eitern from the 40, which will not 30 fm. level west continues large, but not producity: the ground improving, and the lode regular in its bearing and underlay. In the 10 fm. level east, towards the eastern shaft, we have cleared the level to end, and the men are progressing favourably in driving; the present end not quite clear of all the limbs of the great cross-course.—J. Keenkey; J. Richams: Fcb. 27.

HENNOCK.—The ground in both ends in the 60 north and south still remains good for driving by the side of the lode; I intend cutting into the lode at the end of this week. The lode in the winze below the 50 is about 2% ft. wide, producing occasionally stones of lead. We have secured the 40, and commenced putting up a rise against the 30, in easy ground. The 30 south is in easy ground by the side of the lode, and within a short distance from being under the south whim-shaft; when under we shall commence rising against it as fast as possible, and to sink the shaft at the same time, to effect as speedy a communication as can be, as our prospects in the ailt level, south from south whim-shaft, when they are time, to effect as speedy a communication as can be, as our prospects in the ailt level, south from south whim-shaft, when they were also on as the shaft is nicreally 13 fms. below the ailt, and I intend driving a 15 fathom level as soon as the shaft is nicreally 30 fms. below the

lift by the ancients appear to be dipping into the lode, and even those produce good work.—I. Seakoo.

HINGSTON DOWN.—At Morris's shaft no lode has been taken down; the ground still troublesome. The lode in the 73, diving east from Doidge's winze, is improved since last report; it is worth from 3 to 6 tons of ore per fathom; the 72, diving west, the lode is worth about 9 tons of ore per fathom; the ground in this end is somewhat tighter. Knight's winze, sinking below the 65, has been sank about 6 ft. during the past week, the lode in which is worth about 76L per fathom; this winze is again supended on account of water; the 5c end is much the same as last reported. The stopes throughout the mine continue without alteration. The engine is being erected with all possible speed, and the expined will be placed upon its bed to-day. We enjective on sampling, next Friday, about 205 tons of ore, worth about the same as last month's parel.—W. RICHARMES March I.

HOPE VALLEY.—We are progressing favourably in making every necessary preparation for sinking the engine-shaft below the 35 fm. level. The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of congenial spor, spotted with lead ore; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 8 ewts, of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 23 fm. level, driving south on the eastern part, will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 8 ewts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 0 carts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 8 ewts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 0 carts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 0 carts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 1 carts, of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 11 fathom level will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 11 fathom level will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the

this level will yield 1 ton of lead one per fm. The stopes in the back of the 11 fathor level will yield 12 cwts, of lead ore per fm.—W. Barratt: March i.

IRISH CONSOLS.—In consequence of the water being so powerful in the trial shaft, we have been obliged to suspend operations in sinking. The men are employed in driving north to intersect the Champion lode, which I expect will be done in driving 9 ft. I may add that, since my last, some trials have been made on this lode opposite the shaft at surface; a stronger or more promising lode can scarcely be seen. I am, therefore, more fully convinced than ever that the results in depth will be highly prosperous. The plat is cut and timbered in a most substantial manner in the acit level new shaft and Collera's adit; and the men are driving west on the south or flookan, part, which is 4 ft. wide. The lode is standing to the north of the flookan; and in my opinion it is better to extend west on the flookan and cut through the lode at an interval of every 19 fms., besides the level would be too wide to carry the lode and flookan together. I expect the new shaft on this lode will be set to sink on Saturday next—our setting day. There is no change in the cross-cut south from Collera's adit. There are three miners employed in exploring for a proper position to sink a shaft at the point of junction of the great cross-course and champion lode. A great many highly-mineralised detailed stones, containing copper and mundic, have been found in this neighbourhood, which strongly indicates a good discovery having been made at this spot.—II. Thootax: Feb. 28.

KESWICK.—At the Brandley Mine, the lode is rather poorer, worth about 5 cwts. to the fm., the ground being very hard. At Stoneycroft, the lode in the 20 is yielding stones of ore; the rise in this level is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the middle level stope 10 cwts. of ore per fm. At the Barrow Mine, the lode in Wilkinson's level is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. middle level stope 10 cwts. of ore per fm. middle le

20 cwts, of ore per fm.—R. B. SHEPHERD.

KILBRICKEN.—In the 30 cross-cut, north of new engine-shaft, we have found small spots of lead, but as yet of no consequence. In the 30, driving east of the same shaft, we have cut a branch of the lode, containing spar, lead, and blende, and the ground is much improved for exploring; its present value being for blende, about 5/, ner fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth about 50/, per fm. for lead, and about 12/. for blende. The stope in the bottom of the 22, south of Fabry's winze, is worth for lead about 30/, per fm., and for blende about 15/. per fm. The stope in the back of the 20 north will produce at present about 5/, worth of lead per fathom. There is a slight improvement in the 29, east of old shaft, but the end is not yet set for March driving.—J. Paul: Feb. 27.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 end, east of Gilpin's, is about 3 ft. with good spots of lead ore on the south side. In the west end the lode is large, but unproductive. The 86 end west is also without lead at present.—R. WILLIAMS: Feb. 25.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode at our engine-shaft is much improved, and look-ing still better as we get deeper, being a strong, masterly lode, composed of spar, peach, prian, with large quantities of mundic, and spots of copper ore; altogether a

very great improvement, and, as before stated, the best indication which could be had that this will prove a productive lode in depth. In our adit level the lade has been somewhat disturbed by a slide which came in from the north, but which we have gone through, and the lode improving every foot we drive, yielding more mandic, and again taking its regular course. We are also proacts with the wheel-sit, and I hope to see Mr. Knight to-morrow, when I shall request him to proceed with the crection of the wheel immediately. We are also progressing with the other surface operations as fast as circumstances will permit.—Jone Luke.

LANGFORD AND BARING.—The lead lode in the 20 exast still maintains its sin and character, worth 2 exts. of silver-lead ore per fin.; none of the copper lode has been taken down in this level since hat reported; the tributers in the head of the lade of silver-lead per fin., and some using work for copper. The stopes in the back of the 10 are worth 12 exts. of copper perfathom; the tributers in this level are also working with spirit, and getting his wages. We have discovered the Langford lode, on Wheal Baring sett since my law, about 10 fins, north of its regular course, but in rather a disordered state. I have taken off two of the men who were engaged capstaning, and put them to cicar up 191 that was sunk some time since on the 0th Harrowbarrow lode, which lode is sout of Langford lode, underlying north; hoping, as the grass water is fast decreasing, a shall be able to sink on the course of that lode, which is of a very promising appear, ance. We hoped to be prepared for sampling our parcel of lead and silver on Saturity, the thin, which would have been done some days carlier, but having had cosmic to prepare the whin before we could get it all to surface we were hindred some day.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Our summen are engaged in cutting a plat in the 200 m. level. We expect we slidt out the great tim lode in this level next, wears and the course of the course in this level next, we have a su

to prepare the whim before we could get it all to surface we were hindered some day.

—W. Knorr: March 1.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Our sumpmen are engaged in cutting a plat in the 20 fm. level. We expect we shall out the great thi tode in this level next week. At the flat-rod shaft the ground still continues hard; we are using cast-steel bores, working through more easily, and expect to get through the floor of spar slorily. The lode in the 10 fm. level cast is 1 ft. wide, and still poor. In the 10 fm. level was the tode is 4 ft. wide, with large roses of tin, and expecting every stope to find a more settled, and still further improved. In the adit level west the lode is 2 ft. wide with saving work. In the Binner Wood old mine the water keeps sinking as weless, and we hope it will continue doing so, to enable us without difficulty to hole to fleed workings. Before sinking here any further, I propose putting the sumpmen to cros. cut the lode, and prove its value; also to put in bearers and cistern, and to fix the plunger-lift.—PTEER PASCOS: Feb. 23.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the 10 fm. level cast is 5 ft. wide, producing from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. A stope in the back of this level, west of shaft, will produce 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in fen. per hank sat still continues its qualities, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The wince sinking under the addit level will produce 1 ton of lead per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 5 ton per fathom. We shipped our 20 tons of lead yesteria; —S. Treuterlas: March 1.

MOLLAND.—In the 62 cast the men have during part of the week been specified.

inder the adit level will produce 1 too of read per ranom; the stopes in the bark dis level will produce 8; ton per fathom. We shipped our 20 tons of lead yestenia,—S. Thenkethan: March 1.

MOLLAND.—In the 62 cast the men have during part of the week been engaged in repairing the level which had been injured, in consequence of a large piece of ground having come off to a floor and fallen from the back of the level; the lode in the cent at present is small, and in consequence is not so productive; the lode in the cent at present is small, and in consequence is not so productive; the lode in the cent at present is small, and in consequence is not so productive; the lode in the cent at present is small, and in consequence is not so productive; the lode in the lot of ore per fm.; two men are still engaged in repairing this level and cutting from different than hast week. The stopes in the back of this level will produce it is ground, though I expect in the course of a day or two they will commence to sink the winze, when we shall have two more men to put with them. The stopes in the back of the 12 will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm.—Thomas Bennettes: March 1.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 36, e. ground favourable for sinking. The north cross-cut has been driven 4 ft.—ground much the same as last reported; ditto south, we have this day reached the north value of the lode, but cannot asy anything of its value, as the ground is not safficingly square to cut through the lode.—J. Richards: Feb. 28.

NANTEGS AND PENRHIW.—The lode in the 46 fm. level, west of Penrhiw engine-shaft, is improved during the past week, yielding on an average from 5 to 6 cvis, of ore per fathom, and has a promising appearance; the lode in the 36, east of ditto, is looking much between the standard productions and the state of the indiving, and will yield at present from 20 to 25 cvis, of ore per fm.—In one state of the shaft, are also improved; jedling from sto 10 cvits, of ore per fm., and looking promisin

By the end of this week we shall have 10 tons of ore cleaned.—Michael Barrier.

NORTH BASST.—At the new shaft, sinking below the 102 fm. level, the lode; 3 ft. wide, producing yellow ore throughout. In the 102 fm. level, chiving weed the new shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm., worth in the value sinking below the 92 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of one per fm., worth 3t, per ton. In the winze sinking below the 82 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 8t, level to lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8t, level at level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8t, level in the 82 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing grey ore throughout. There is alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. Our sampling on Wetherdaly len will be about 230 tons.—Thomas Glanville: Feb. 25.

NORTH BULLER.—The shaft on King's lode is now sunk 6½ fathoms under the 35 fm. level, sinking by nine men, at 20t, per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding the string of copper ore, and having a very promising appearance. The 25 fm. level is driven west of King's shaft of fms., driving by four men, at 7t, per fm.; the lode; 20 in. wide, composed of quarta, prian, and rich stones of copper ore. The 12fm level is driven west of King's shaft, by four men, at 6t, per fm.; the lode is 9 isde wide, and improving going west, with good stones of ore.—S. Coade: Feb. 25.

NORTH DOWNS.—It gives me pleasure to report to you that the lode in the

wide, and improving going west, with good stones of ore.—S. Coans: Feb. 25.

NORTH DOWNS.—It gives me pleasure to report to you that the lode in the cast is 3 ft. wide, and although the bottom of the end is at present poor, a cours ore has made its appearance in the back, and appears to be dipping easterly, wond ut least 30, per fathom. This is a good omen for North Downs cast part. In conquence of large quantities of water issuing from the lode we have set to drive 9 high, at 90, per fm., 6 ft. in length—extended last month 3 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. The lin the winze in the 90, to prove the dip of the civan and of the influence of the 40 previously to resume driving the 100, is about 1 foot wide, and will produce 1½ (so ore per fm., set to sink 10 ft. long, at 114, for 6 ft. in depth. The bottom pleth have set at 44. to eight men, and the two pitchess at 54. and 65. 8d. in 11, by six meach. The other pitches are set from 10s to 12s. in 14.—J. Parnex: Feb. 25.

ore per fm., set to sink 10 R. long, at 111., for 6 R. in depth. The bottom places have set at 4., to eight men, and the two pitches at 5. and 6s. 8d. in 11., by six meach. The other pitches are set from 10s to 12s. in 11.—J. PRINCE: Feb. 25.

NORTH TOWY.—The lode in the deep adit continues just as last reported. The stopes in the back of the adit are yielding a little saving work. Last setting-day a suspended all operations in the shallow adit, but finding a large stream of watering from the hanging wall of the lode then, I put two men to drive eastward, at having driven 4 or 5 R., they have intersected another part of the lode, from what having driven 4 or 5 R., they have intersected another part of the lode, from what they have broken some very good work, but as it is not yet cut through I cannot do its value.—W. H. BUNGLES.

NORTH WHEAL ROBEET.—We have not taken down any lode in the rise intersect of the 52. The 42, driving west, is at present pour, apparently in disordeng ground. The stopes in the back of this level are looking well, yielding full 2 magging quality ore per fm. We have an improvement in the 30; driving west the log fair quality ore per fm. The pitches are yielding fair quality work. The trial shaft on the western ground is now being sunk nearly fair quality work. The trial shaft on the western ground is now being sunk nearly fair quality work. The trial shaft on the western ground is now being sunk nearly fair quality work.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—We are still busy in the engine-shaft, so are enable us to drop the lift to the bottom of the mine. The 27 fm, level is stoped any for a long distance, but we have not seen the end, on account of the water not being repeated to drop the lift to the bottom of the mine. The 27 fm, level are greatly improved, producing a fair quantity of ore from two places. We are also breaking good ore in two other places, from the boking very sell. We are breaking ore, and have risen a quantity to surface, and have a great deal mental provided to the water on the

this report we have forwarded to the committee a sketch of the workings of the mixH. Verman; S. Kears: March 1.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—I have nothing new to state, with the reption of cutting the wall of the lode in the 122 fm. level. We have an immers stream of water issuing from it. We have also cut the lode in the western crossin the 80 fm. level, west of Reid's; we have not been able to cut through it, but six we have seen is very good. I shall be able to say more about three things in six days, when I hope to give you some good news.—Joun Lyle: Feb. 28.

PENHAGER.—The lode in the adit end is 18 inches wide, composed of very god gossan and fine stones of lead.—Joseph Kemp: Feb. 28.

PENPOMPREN.—The whim-shaft is down betwen 14 and 15 fms.; the lode is 18, wide, containing some small atones of lead, intermixed with killas, blende, and suffice good stones of lead ore. I hope shortly to communicate this rise with the shaft.—S. TREVETMAN: March 1.

PENTIRE GLAZE.—The stone south of Pone's winze, under the 22, is rather in-

shaft.—S. TREVETHAN: March 1.

PENTIRE GLAZE.—The stope south of Pope's winze, under the 22, is rather inproved, and the lead is dipping north of Bennett's winze under the 22, is also interest of the class of the control of the con

composed of capet, spar, and nookan, with spots or rear and copper over mising lode. We have cut a large lode in the cross-cut south of Barbery lode, in the 22 cast; we have not cut through it yet, but what we have seen of it resemble the lode in the 43. The lode in the shallow sdit is not so rich as last reported. The outers generally are likely to earn fair wages. We shall have about 20 tons of copyer to sample within about a month from this date.—J. KNERLONN: Feb. 28.

FENZANCE CONSOLS.—In the cross-cut in the 20 fm, level we have met serial branches, but of rather low quality. In the 24, west of engine-shalt, we are breaking good tinstuff, and the tributers over this level are doing well. The life is at present poor. In the 15 east there is a good branch of tin, but more particular in the bottom of the end. The pitch over this level are doing well, producing the cellent tinstuff, and it is likely the tributers here will do well. On the whole, is happy to say the minge is looking more favourable than it has for some time pathous the present of the control of the control of the present of the pres

John Kern: Feb. 25.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk, with the additional leaft for cistern room, 2 ft., ground favourable for sinking; in this shaft we have a break 2½ in. wide, yielding grout stones of tin. The 40 fm. level west, on the south list has been driven 9 ft.; the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding grout stones of yellow cope ore; ditto east has been driven 11 ft., lode disordered by a slide. The 30 fm. interest has been driven 2 fms; the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding grout stones of in, sid every appearance of improving.—J. RICHARDS; F. GUNDRY: Feb. 28.

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S4 tons 5 0 WEST been drive the 65 fm Lode: Th PERRAN UNITED.—I have much pleasure in informing you that the end in the by west has greatly improved. On Thursday we cut through the lode, which is of an overage width of from 3 to a feet, carrying 2 ft. solid ore in sight, worth 20%, per fm. errage width of the sight and the lode, and which we have standing whole; the distance we have this is the north lode, and which we have standing whole; the distance we have used is 13 fms. from the cross-cut north of the engine-shaft. The end in the 30 west is in 15 ms. from the cross-cut north of the engine-shaft. and the tributers are raising ally improving.

The tribute pitches are looking well, and the tributers are raising only improving over the clearing of the engine-shaft below the 75 is progressing, only have clearly away a quantity of timber, and dropped the lift 9 ft. since my last.—We have clearly when 20.

We have cleared away a quantity of timber, and dropped the lift 9 ft. since my last.

J. G. WILSON: Feb. 20.

J. G. WILSON: Feb. 20.

PERGNANT.—We have driven a few fathoms west on the first lode, its combination is spar, clay, see. Last week the ground got harder, and we found small strings of subhur, and a little black jack.—Feb. 27.

RINSEY UNITED.—No. 1 end, driving west on No. 2 lode, is just as when last reported by the comper, but not enough to save. I hope to cut the branch his meath if the ground continues favourable, as at present; we are still driving at as, per fin. and the stuff is wheeled to the cliff as before. The cross-cut is still very and and sparse for driving. The western end is just the same, no lode as yet.—W. RITTON CASTLE.—We are going on satisfactorily in driving to cut the lode, shich we expect to do in a day or two.—R. P. Edelerks.

RUTON HILL.—We have cut the Coppice lode in the winze sunk below the deep sit level, which maintains its size, yelding 1 ton of lead ore per fin. The stopes on he north and sould ore, in profitable ground. The principal part of the castings for he pitwork and engine has arrived at Shrewsbury, and will be brought on the mine loads, when no time shall be lost in getting the same in regular working order.—W. Barker: March 1.

SORTRIGGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern shaft is about 12 fins, deep the loads of the search of the cast in the loads.

with Basarri March LLS.—Our exterts makin is about 17 fm. sterp; the tools is much suppress, the shart we have a leader of back and yellow over, monthe, cossan, &c., about 7 fm. wide; is the shart we have a leader of black and yellow over, monthe, cossan, &c., about 7 fm. wide; we intend to sink this shark often of the hard yellow over, monthe, therefore 1 shart of the western staff, when the set he abover, the look is spillt up with spiles of kills, therefore 1 shart of any anything about it is size; we intend to shirk this shart 10 fms. deep, and drive, which we have a state of the size of the shart of the shart of the shart sha

sunk on the underlay of this lode, which is about 3f. in a fun, and is communicated with the adit level; and I would recommend a whim to be erected, and to sink on this lode, and confine the operations chiefly here, as I consider it worthy of trial. If the mundle produces the quantity of gold as reported to me (viz., 8 ozs. to the ton), I should judge this mine to be a very valuable property; but to work the same for melalic ores, I would recommend your sinking on the No. 3 lode.—A. BARRATT: Feb. 20. TREWEATHA.—The cross-cut in the 30 is progressing favourably for cutting the sample on Saturday next about 40 tons of No. 1 ore, and about 6 tons of No. 2 ore.—

shoots 200 tons, which exampling all that the latest or est example which an ampling all that the latest or est example and in course of deserting.—W. Montary: Peb. 25.

Montary: Peb.

importance has taken place in the lode in the 20 fm. levels, driving east and west Matthews's, since last reported.—Alfrander Barratt: March 2.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We have nothing new to report this week.—J. Spargo

the mundic produces the quantity of gold as reported to me (viz., 8 ozs. to the ton), I should judge this mine to be a very valuable property; but to work the same for metable ores, I would recommend your sinking on the No. 3 lode.—A. Barnart Feb. 20.

TREWEATHA.—The cross-cat in the 30 is progressing favourably for cutting the lade in a few days. The ends and stopes are looking much as heretofore. We shall obe in a few days. The ends and stopes are looking much as heretofore. We shall we have not been able to keep the water in fork in this level, but we lode in a few days. I hope then, sample on Saturday next about 40 tons of No. 1 ore, and about 6 tons of No. 2 ore.—

ULPHA UNITED.—The lode in the winze is still improving. We have sampled st tons 5 ewts. 1 qr. of copper ore.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: In the 84 and 75 fathom levels east no ground has the 65 fm. level east at the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of ore per fm.—South Lode: The 42 fm. level east at present produces 2 tons of ore per fm., and shows

and discharging much water. At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60 fm the lode is 2% ft. wide, and improved in its appearance. We have this week large stones of rich ore. In the 30 fm. level, driving south of engine-shaft, the has never been more favourable than at present. In the winze sinking on the level, east from the western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spar and stones—D. Lanksbury: Feb. 23.

he lode is 18, ft. wide, and improved in its appearance. We have this week broken large stones of rich ore. In the 30 fm. level, driving south of engine-shaft, the ground has never been more favourable than at present. In the wince sinking on the 23 fm. level, east from the western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with apar and stones of ore. —
D. Laxusaver Feb. 23.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Similar shaft is sunk 2½ fms. below the 95, the ground hard.

All its 2 feet wide, and worth 12L per fm. In the 88, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 11L in the 73, north end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with some ore in it of a very sindly appearance. In the 85, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 35, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 155, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 152, north end, the 152 ft. wide and the 152 ft. wide and worth 71L per fm. In the 152, north end 152 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 152 ft. wide, open per love 152 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 152 ft. wide, open per love 152 ft. wide, wide 152 ft. wide, wide 152 ft. wide, wide 152 ft. wide, and worth 71L per fm. In the 20 ftm. level, east of the sunt whim-shaft No. 1, we are still driving south in the flookan, and are dully expecting work to the third. The wide per love 152 ft. wide, open per fm. with which whim-shaft is

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION :-

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION:

Jan. 17 to 31.—Raipss.—In the 30 fm. level cross-cut, from Monk's shaft, there is no change. In the 30, on Labouchere's, the lode is small, and contains a little ore. In the back stope in the 30 the lode is improved. In the 25 fm. level stopes we have holed to the 30, where the lode continues very small, but containing some rich ores. We have commenced sinking Monk's shaft, but here, as in the other parts of the mine, there is no change.

Old Mine.—In the north-east level the lode yields 13/2 ton of ore per fathom, with a very promising appearance. The progress in the winze is satisfactory, which is nearly down to the shallow level; the lode yields about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The western stope is still goor, but the eastern ones look much as before, yielding about 4½ tons of ore per fm.

Michell's.—In the new adit the lode is small, but frequently yields good stones of ore; the ground is more favourable for driving. The pitches in the shallow adit do not look so well as before, particularly the bottom one.

United Mines.—There is no improvement in the lode in Woodfall's level yet, being still divided into branches. We have holed the winze, and shall now be able to set pitches in the backs at once. We hope the returns from this mine will be more renuncrative than for some time past.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas.]

Pozo Ancho, Feb. 18.—The 75 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 1 ton of lead

still divided into branches. We have holed the winze, and shall now be able to set pitches in the basic at once. We hope the returns from this mine will be more remunerative than for some time past.

LINARES MINES—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas.]

Proz. Ancho, Feb. 18.—The 75 fm. level, west of engine-shalt, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; lode kindly. The 65 is not at present to value; Cabullero's winze is now holed to this level, and good ventilation obtained. The 55 fm. level, west of Casualidad winze, on north lode, is poor. In driving west of cross-thal the consense of Casualidad winze, on north lode, is poor. In driving west of cross-fathom; and the winze sinking under the 31 contains stones of lead not to value. There is nothing new to notice in the 20 fm. level, west of Kennedy's shaft, and east of footway. The 20 fm. level, west of Warne's, being about 50 fms. distant, for the purpose of a whim-shaft, in order to prove more fully our western ground. This shaft we propose calling Crosby's; it is a promising piece of ground. The 15 fm. ling under the 10 is worth no-chiral lode, is worth 55 ton per fm.; and the winze-sinking under the 10 is worth on-chiral lode, is worth 55 ton per fm.; and the winze-sinking under the 10 is worth, on-chiral lode, is worth 55 ton per fm.; and the winze-sinking under the 16 in worth, on-chiral lode, is worth 55 ton per fm.; and the winze-sinking under the 16 in worth, on-chiral lode, is worth 55 ton per fm. Shaw's shaft, sinking under the 56 m. level, west of San Jorge, is worth from 6 to 7 tons per fm. The 65, cast of San Jorge, is worth 6 fm. level, west of Garcia's winze, on the north 10de, is worth 11 tons per fm. Rodriquez's winze, sinking under the 3 fm. level, west of Garcia's winze, on the north 10de, is worth 11 tons per fm. The 55 fm. level, east of Thome's, is worth 25 tons per fm. The 16 fm. level, west of Garcia's winze, on the north lode, is worth 11 ton per fathom. The 31 cast of ditto, is worth 25 tons per fm. I have love the shaft by the fm. level, west o

free from blende or any other mixture, except a little nice looking spar, and if this lode continues to improve as fast as when I saw it last, in a week from this time it will be worth double the amount; this looks well for the next level, which is the bottom one, and which has to be driven full 15 fans, before it will reach this run of ore ground. In a winze in the bottom of the same level, and on the same lode, 20 fms, further cast, the lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar and lead, worth 1 ton of the latter per fm., and promising a further langovernant. In the eastern stopes, in the back of this level on the main lode, the lode is full 12 feet wide, composed of spathic iron and lead; worth 1 ton of the latter per fm. In the western stopes, in the back of this level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, pure spathic iron, and of the first quality. In the two middle stopes on the same lode, in the back of this level, the lode will average about 10 ft. wide, composed of lead and very fine quality spathic iron, and will turn out in both stopes about 15 cwts. of the former per fm.—livey Giddbach, 160, 27.

Lourse.—In the western stopes, in the back of the battom level, west of the shaft, below the adit level, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of lead and spathic iron, and will turn of the former per fm.—in a stope east of the above, in the back of the same level, the lode is about 20 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of lead and 4 tons of blende per fm., and the remainder of the lode is rich spathic iron. In a stope west of machine shaft, the lode is about 20 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of lead and 4 tons of blende per fm. and the remainder of the lode is rich spathic iron. In a stope west of machine shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of lead and 2 tons of blende per fm. all to material spathic iron. In a stope west of machine shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of lead and 4 tons of blende per fm. all the per fm. and the remainder of the lode is good at any place around the slide above as it is i

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

ENGLISH IRO	N.	per	To	n.	SPELTER.		
Bar and bolt a	-	£9	10	0		14 6) (
In Wales a	-	- 8	10	0	To arrive ,,	4 4	9 6
In Liverpool a	-	- 9	10	0	COPPER.		
In Staffordshire a	-	-10			Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. a p. ton 126	0	
Sheets, single a	-	-12			Tough cake a		1
, double a	-	-14	0	0		1	-
Hoop a	-	-11	15	0		i	-
Rod, round a	-	-11			Bottoms #	i	1
Nail rod, square a	-	-10			Old a	_	
Rails (Wales) b	-	- 8			Yellow Metal &	1	
, (Staffordshire) b	-	- 8	10	0		0	
Railway Chairs, Clyde b	-				Werretarde at at Merit car.		,
Pig, No. 1, Clyde b	-	- 3			- ENGLISH LEAD, 6		
3-5ths No.1 & 2-5ths No.	-	- 3			Pig p. ton 2	5 () (
No. 1, in Wales c	-	- 4	10	0	Sheet 19 - 2	6 6	1 6
cotch Pig No. 1 in London	-	- 5	0	0	FOREIGN LEAD, 4		
tirling's Non-lamina.						4 6	
ting, or Hardened, Surface Rails	9 0	0- 9	2	0	spanish, in bondp. ton		•
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10	0- 6	10	0		6 10	
Therecal have	_	-14	10	0		. 10	
tirling's Patent)				-	Angota 99	6 11	
dirling's Patent Glasg.	-	- 3	12	6		0 11	
Ditto Wales	4 0	0- 4	5	0	Refined "	-0.00	
	_		-		FORKIGN TIN		
FOREIGN IRON		-12		0		11	
wedish	-	-17			Straits (uncertified) 6	6	0
Russian CCND	***	-14	4,0	U	4		
ndian Charcoal Pigs	-	- 6	0	0	TIN-PLATES.	19	6
in London					IC Charcoalp. box	10	41
PORRIGN STEEL	0				IX Ditto 11	10	ì
wedish keg, nominal	-	-16	0	0	IC Coke 1		41
litto faggot	-	-	-		1X Ditto 11	1.3	0
ZINC.					Canada plates a . ton 16	0	-
MING.					Quicksilves fp. lb 0		

Terms, —a, 25 per cent. dis.; b, nett; c, 3 ditto; d, 15 per cent. dis.; 7, 1k ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less. — Discount 5 per cent. Belivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

The Iros Marker is in a healthy position; an official advance is currently spoken of as likely to take place next quarter day at Birmingham. During the last few days some enormous orders have gone into the Staffordshire district for plate and angle iron, for ship and tubular bridge building.

Rails have an upward tendency, most of the leading firms being full of orders, and indisposed to crowd their books at present—a large demand is expected from America. Scorce Ptos are without any animation, but very firm—holders are not disposed to realise; the last quotations were for mixed numbers 77s, 6d.; No. I Gartsherrie \$45.
Swedish Iron is very firm.
Swedish Iron is very firm.
Swedish Sterk, is scare, and what little there is in speculators' hands.
Syedish is not quite so firm, one or two weak speculators being compelled to realise.
Copper maintains its good position.

TIN—A good business doing for immediate wants.
TIN—PLATES are more enquired after this week.

LIVERPOOL, Makes 2.—The demand for manufactured from is tair, but buyers only supply themselves from band to mouth. In Pig-iron the amount of business doing is almost nominal, the Glasgow operators having committed the suicidal step of hearding the warrants, and thus extinguishing the speculative business. It is found that, as old contracts are run off, consumption amongst the founders is materially checked. The plates are dull of sake. Lead and Copper no change.

NEW YORK, Frm. 18.—In Pig-iron, sales have been made at \$39 to \$40, six months: the limited supply causes holders to be firm at these rates. Bar-iron is firm at \$72 de., 8 months, for common, at which an invoice was sold. Befined is in demand at \$42 de. to \$35. Sheets and boiler plates are firm, with but little doing. Fin-plates are selling from store at \$10 per 100, cash, which is an advance of \$26. per box: 1200 boxes changed hands at prices not transpired. In Lead a movement has been made to put up prices. Soft Spanish and German may be quoted at 6%, to 64-100, cash; 6% to \$6%, time and interest. Zinc is selling at \$16.e., six months. Spetter is selling at \$16.e., six months.

MINES .- With the exception of business in a few dividend shares, the market has been flat this week. Bullers and Bassets have been enquired for; but sellers are difficult to find, even at present high prices. The sale of ores by the Devon Great Consols last week was the largest monthly of ores by the Devon Great Consols last week was the largest monthly sale by one company ever made in Cornwall, and realised nearly 10,000£, profit for the month. A good business has been doing in the shares at 425£, to 430£. Alfreds are firmer at 21£, 10s. to 22£; South Caradon, 300£, to 325£; Messer, 100£ to 110£; Hope Valley, 4½; Robins, 2½ to 2£, 10s.; Gt. Baddern, 1£, 5s. to 1£, 10s.; South Tamar, 7£, 2s. 6£, to 7£, 75. 66.; South Tolgus, 130£ to 135£; Comford, 21£, to 22½; Hingston Down, 14£; Adams and Exmouth, 9£; Wheal Guskus, 1£, 10s.; Cubert, 15s.; Wheal Margaret, 120£, to 125£; Great Wheal Alfred, 30£ to 32£, 10s.

In the Rullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. to

In the Bullion Market, —Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. to 5s. 04d. per oz. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 14d. to 4d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. 6d. per oz. Coumbian doubloons, 77s. 6d. per oz. Fine cake silver, 5s. 64d. to 2d. per oz.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN FEBRUARY, 1854.

Mines.	Per	sha	are		Amo	unt.	
Wicklow	£1	12	6		£8125	0	0
Wheal Basset	25	0	0		6400	0	0
South Caradon	12	0	0			0	0
Wheal Seton	10	0	0		1980	0	0
West Caradon	7	0	0		1700	0	0
Botallack	6	0	0		9.500	0	0
Redford United	7	0	0		1000	0	0
Condurrow	4	0	0		1004	0	0
Wheal Owles	12	10	0		1000	0	0
North Pool	5	0	0		1.000		0
Wheal Arthur	-	15	0		921	0	0
Wheal Lovel	2	0	0			0	0
United Mines	2	0	0	*********	. 800	0	0
st. Ive's Consols	8	0	0			0	0
Altgood Consols	0	1	6		600	0	0
Trelyon Consols	1	0	0		572	0	0
Dolcoath	3	0	0			0	0
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	0	2	6		535	0	0
East Pool	2	10	0			0	0
Providence	0	10	0			0	0
East Wheal Margaret	0	3	0			0	0
San Pernando	0	0	7	********	. 303	6	8
Total					£33,829	6	8

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for November and December showed Balance from last account, 2401, 8s. 9d.; orcs sold (less dues), 4501, 35s. 8d. 55891/4s. —Mine costs and merchants' bills, 32481/5s.; by dividend of personal from last account, 3570, 16s. 901, 16s. At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Dec. and Jan. At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Dec. and Jan. 18s. 46; are sold (less dues), 21091, 1s. 46; are for the state of the state

At Wheal Lovel quarterly meeting, on the 17th Feb., the accounts for 19th, Nov., and tres, were passed, and a dividend of 2t, per share (860t.) declared.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on the 22d Feb., the accounts showed Occas and and carriage, Dec., 4080t. 0s. 9d.; ditto Jan., 3306t. is.; materials sold, 10th. 40th. 70th. 70th. 715. 12th. 4d.—Mine cost, two months, 5308t. 10s. 2d.; iord's dues, 25th 11th 2th. 11th. 1

Feb., that during the past two months the progress in the tutwork department had been of the most satisfactory character, both as regarded quality and quantity, in se-veral important points improvements having presented themselves. The tribute de-partment yielded good supplies, from which the returns, as heretofore, were likely to be steadily and uniformly kept up.

Feb., that during the past two months the progress in the tutwork department had been of the most satisfactory character, both as regarded quality and quantity, in several important points improvements having presented themselves. The tribute department yielded good supplies, from which the returns, as herefolors, were likely to be steadily and uniformly kept up.

At West Basset Mine meeting, Feb. 22, the accounts from Sept. to Dec. showed—Balance hast account, 8899. 18s. 8d.; mine cost sept., 5186. 4s. 3d.; Oct. 5317. 18s. 11d.; Nov., 4852. 19s. 3d.; Dec., 5352. 8s. 3d.; merchant's bills, Sept. 10362. 4s. 4d.; clerk., 2397. 18s. 3d.; Sept. 10 Dec. (inclusive), 2363. 7s. 7d.; saudries, 647. 6s. 5d.; cash advanced on tribute, 3304. e19361. 18s. 7d.; credit advanced on tribute, 2306.; copper ores sold, Oct., (306 tons 18 cwt.), 24704. 18s. 6d.; Dec. (330 tons 16 cwts.), 2470., 2547. 6s. 6s. 10 cwts. 2470., 2547. 6s. 10.; cash advanced on tribute are, 5304.; and copper ore sold in Feb. (586 tons 16 cwts.), 2470., 254. 6s. 16s.; to meet which the advances on tribute are, 5304.; and copper ore sold in Feb. (586 tons 14 account; and the area of the committee was standing to procure specifications, and to contract for an engine of sufficient power to work the mine effectually.

At Wheal Charlotte meeting, on the 21st Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2527. 6s. 1d.; mine cost from Aug. to bee, 277.6 s. d.; mer. 250 cm. 250 c

ive great satisfaction to all present, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair-am and Mr. Thomas Carthew.

At the Tees Side Mining Company monthly meeting, at Newcastle-on-que, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Davidson in the chair), the accounts showed -Balance gainst the mino. Sept. I, 372, 15. 9. 1; mine cost, agoney, merchants' bills, &c., om August 29, 1853, to February 29, 1854, 11637, 78, 1164; received by sales of wre-20, 18, 5d.; for new shares, 974, 108, 5d.; for call of 25, 6d. per share, made Aug. I, now all paid, 6000.; discount, 21, 08, 5d.; leaving balance against mine, March I, 130, 08, 9d. The secretary stated that 150, was nearly due for shares sold, and halparties were in correspondence for more, which, if sold, would place about 1400.4, the eredit of the mine, in addition to the ore now preparing for the market. Capt. oilon's report, inserted in our list of British Mines, was read, from which it appears at another parcel of ore will be ready for sale in three weeks. At Wheal Robins meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thomas Campbell in the hair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 321, 58, 94; calls received, 55, 118.; tributers' royalty received, 57, 12s, 94, – 397, 118, 64.—Mine certand mer-hair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account 521, 58, 94; calls received, 56, 118.; tributers' royalty received, 57, 12s, 94, – 397, 118, 64.—Mine certand mer-hair, the accounts showed—Balance from last account 521, 58, 94; calls received, 56, 118.; tributers' royalty received, 57, 12s, 94, – 397, 118, 64.—Mine certand mer-balities over assets, 40, 13s, 11d. Capt. James Nance reported that they calculated a getting about 2500, worth of tin to seil on the second Friday in March, and also ton of rick copper ore.

chants' hills, 1771, 19s. 34.; leaving belance in favour of mine, 1171, 11s. 9d. Liabilities over assets, 4t. List. 11d. Capt. James Nance reported that they calculated on getting about 259l, worth of tin to sell on the second Friday in March, and also I ton of rich copper orce.

At the Mizen Head Copper Mining Company bi-monthly meeting, on Monday (Mr. Authony Perrier in the chair), the report announced the fact that gold in large proportions was found to evist in the mine, in consequence of which the directors have extended the time for payment of the call lately made, and which had not been fully responded to. (We are glad to ind the directors have taken this course, as, although they may have been legally entitled to forfeit the shares, yet, considering the altered circumstances of the mine, their forbearance exhibits a proper feeling, which, no doubt, will be appreciated by the shareholders. It was stated that arrangements were being made to pay off the balance due to the landlord of the mine, and that immediately thereupon active measures would be taken to develope its resources, both in copper and gold. It is a remarkable circumstance that most of the mine, and that idistrict are more or less auriferous, and some of them appear exceedingly rich.)

At Berriow Consols Mine meeting, on the 21st of Feb., the accounts from Sept. to Dec. showed—By call, 2514.—Ralance last account, 664, 16s. 7d.; mine cost, 117, 13s.; merchants bills, 334, 5s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 234, 4s. A call of 1t. per share was made, payable forthwith. Capt. H. Taylor reported that they were expecting to reach a rich look daily, and when seen at the surface it presents a very promisine appearance; it is composed of mandic and particles of copper ore. They had men driving west into the bill on the main lode, which was 4 to 5 ft. in width, and very much resembled Wheal Phenix lodes.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on the 25th of Feb., the accounts for four mouths, ending Dec., showed—Balance has taccount, 187, 25,

At North Frances Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. Hunt in the chair), the accounts from May to Dec. showed—Balance last account, 5824. 18s. 9d.; mine cost, 12014. 19s. 1d.; merchants accounts to June, 6674. 0s. 3d.; to July, 9934. 4s. 6d.; petty cash, postages, stationary, &c., 134. 1ls. 10d.—33684. 14s. 5d.—Call of 20s. per share, 25004. 1eaving balance against adventurers, 8684. 14s. 5d.—Ac all of 15s. per share was made. Mr. Thomas Garland reported that the valuable discoveries made on the parallel lodes in West Basset gave fresh encouragement, and that the workings in the tin lode cast of the sett, in South Carn Brea, presented also very favourable indications.

indications.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. P. Clay in the chair), Mr. Thomas Williams, the manager, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The general report for the past 12 months was read, from which it appeared that Clay's engine-shaft was sunk 9 ft. below the 20. At the 20 a cross-cut, driven east about 4 fins., intersected the lode, which has been driven north 15 fins., varying from 2 to 5 ft. wide, composed of barytes, goesan, and lead, the end being 25 ft. wide, mixed with lead. The total amount of ground opened in sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cutis, and stoping, was 357 fins. 5 ft. 8 in.; the total number of hands employed was 132. For some time past they had been raising and dressing only about 20 tons of lead per month; the present mode of whim-drawing and bucking being slow and expensive, but with the steam-engine, in course of erection, they could dress about 40 tons per month, and go on increasing.

At Wheal Kitty meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for nine months.

dress about 49 tons per month, and go on increasing.

At Wheal Kitty meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for nine months, from June to Feb., showed—Balance last account, 4594, 3s. 8d.; mine cost, 11004. 11s.; inerchants' bills, 4544. 9s. 6d.; menner stamps and sundries, 224. 2s. 6d. = 19214. 6s. 8d. —Call of 24. per share (June), 5124.; tin sold, 11641. Iss.; leaving balance against adventurers, 2444. 11s. 8d. It having been recommended that the 100 fm. level should be driven north to cut the north lode, which is calculated to be about 2 fms. further to drive, Captain Thomas Richards reported that the lote reased loss would be very trifling, believing that the tributers will continue to break about the same quantity of the as for some time past. It was resolved that the lode be cut, and driven upon east and west, until a meeting, to be held the 15th May next.

At the Red Dragon Minemeeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Sunley in the chair) the chairman informed the meeting that the 1900 unappropriated shares had be allotted amongst the present shareholders, pro rata. With regard to Mr. Petters, machine, the chairman said the committee, although the matter had been pieced in their hands, had though it better, before they gave an order for one, bo bring them their hands, had though it better, before they gave an order for one, bo bring them their hands, had though it better, before they gave an order for one boring them their hands and the remaining 3001, at the expiration of three hands at the expiration of three hands at the time of commencing operations, provided the machine penformed its machine was so done to the conditions originally proposed.

At Wheal Marshall (St. Stephen's, Cornwall) first meeting, at 2?, Parkayara, Leeds (Mr. John Marshall in the chair), Capt. Dale stated, the first working of the mine was so long since that no record or it exists of the tind the had then be removed as far at they could do for the water. The principal lode was 3% for any producing good tin ore, about 25 tons of which were then at surface. No steam-pury would ever be required, the stream of water on the mine being ample for all purpose, the value of the mine is menessely, from which a great quantity of water issues, they were overpowered, and have thus been obliged to escapitally of water issues, they were overpowered, and have thus been obliged to escapitally of water issues, they were overpowered, and have thus been obliged to escapitally of water issues, they were overpowered, and have thus been obliged to searching of the 18 to 19 produced to the raised would be amply sufficient to place it in a paying state. It was a solved that the It, per share capital be paid as follows: —should be apply sufficient to place it in a paying state. It was a solved that the It, per share capital be paid as follows:—should be apply sufficient to place it in a paying state. It was a solved that the It

At the Beacon Tin and China Clay Mining Company meeting (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from W. S. Oliver, 651, 7s. 8t. balance from R. Emerson, 34, 7s.; calls received, 3171,; clay sold, 964,—9535, 18s. Accounts, 'salaries, &c., paid, 914, 2s. 10d.; labour cost, 4242, 12s. 46,; printing, &c., 34, 19s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 984, 8s. 11d. Mr. Oliver reports that he had procured a fair sample, 10 lbs. weight, of 1 ton of gossan from the mis, which he had trued by Perkes's machine for gold, and the result was 2 ozs. 10 ds. 5 grs. per ton. Mr. Peter having tendered his resignation, Mr. Oliver was request to accept the office of secretary, which he did.

At Wheal Tryphena meeting, on the 20th Feb., the accounts showed abunougs the adventurers.

balance of 420% is, 5d. against the mine, which was ordered to be divided provide amongst the adventurers.

The Esgair-y-Mewn Mining Company have made a call of 2% per sharupon those shares which have not been paid upon. The shares of the company begonly for 2% each, the calls cannot exceed that amount.

Newtonards, Laxey, Wheal Trelawny, Great Wheal Baddern, Esgair Liee, Peak United (North Derbyshire), Great Wheal Rose, Trehane, and Callington have said lead ergy.

ve sold lead ores. Wheal Trevelyan, Rix Hill, and Drake Walls, have sold black tin.

Wheal Trevelvan, Rix Hill, and Drake Walls, have sold black tin. Kilbricken Mines have sampled 29 tons of rich silver-lead ores, and so tons of biende, for sale on the 10th inst.

Clive Mines have sampled 15 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 13thind. At East Darren, 60 tons of silver lead ore have been sampled for six next week, and the agent expects to have other 60 tons next month. The mise a looking very well. Preparations are making for the erection of a steam-engine, took viate the difficulties occasioned by the frequent want of water.

At Cwm Erfin, thirty tons of silver-lead ore have been sampled. The mine is at present poor, but there is a promising lode in the drawing shaft, sinking below the 39 fm. level, producing about 10 ewts. of ore per fathom.

At Rix Hill Mine, they had put four men to stope in the back of the west of Richards's rise, where they have a good bunch of tin, and four analydrive the 17 west, where there is also a good bunch.

At Devon Kapunda, the lode in the 34 fm. level west is greatly improved, and is now 6 feet wide; it contains more quartx than when last reported. A ged quantity of water is issuing from the end, which makes the ground somewhat more expensive for driving. As this level is progressing westward under the ore growd in the 22 fm. level, there is atrong probability, from these favourable circumstances of a bunch of ore being cut in this level within a few fathons. The whim-shall's now completed 9 fms. below the surface, and the remainder is set to cut down, esc, which are also and make everything complete to the bottom. When this work is done, it sinking of this shaft will be resumed on the course of the lode, where the alteroid ores were broken; and as the ground in the bottom has changed to a copper tillistere is no doubt that the lode will be productive of copper at the same points.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have received from the manager and engineer. The level on No. 1 beet is procreeding sui-

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have received reports from the manager and engineer. The level on No. 1 lode is proceeding at factorily; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of decomposed quartz, main and a mixture of copper ore. No. 2 lode is adaly improving. The water-cours finished to the wheel-pit, and all the other surface work is drawing to complete the contractors for the machinery have commenced fitting up the water-wheel, at they anticipate having the crushers at work in a few weeks. During the week in transactions have taken place in shares, and the price firmly maintained, at \$pix transactions have taken place in shares, and the price firmly maintained, at \$pix transactions the week shares have always and a hours in Alfred Consell. Alice

incy anticipate having the crushers at work in a few weeks. During the west transactions have taken place in shares, and the price firmly maintained, at \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ preserved in the price firmly maintained, at \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ preserved to the price firmly maintained to the providence, the providence of the preserved to the preserved t

Connemara, Irish Consols.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been quiet, with little business doint Metcalfes opened at par to \(\forall \) pm.; Sue River of Jamaica, \(\forall \) dis. to par; Berin Mining, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) pm.; Port Royal of Jamaica, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) pm.; These quotations we generally supported, Sue River of Jamaica closing vesterday at \(\forall \) dis. to par; Mealle, par to \(\forall \) prem.; Fortuna, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) prem.; Cologne Lead, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) dis.; Ibria Mining, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) prem.; San Fernando, \(\forall \) dis. to \(\forall \) prem.; Cologne Lead, \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) to prem.; St. John del Rey changed hands vesterday at \(\forall \) dis. to \(\forall \) prem.; St. John del Rey changed hands vesterday at \(\forall \) dis. (orall \) color color color disper, \(\forall \) is \(\forall \) prem.; Color and \(\forall \) distances \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) distances \(\forall \) to \(\forall \) to

At the United Mexican, 3½.

At the United Mexican Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Mackillop in the chair), the resolutions passed at the special general meeting on a 25th of February, for increasing the capital by raising a sum of 21,567, as after porary advance, were unanimously confirmed. Mr. Phillips and other proprete expressed a high opinion of the property, which they believed required only fault development to become remunerative. The new capital is to bear interest at the following of the company, together with a bonus of 25 per cent. A vote of thanks to the channel of the company, together with a bonus of 25 per cent. A vote of thanks to the channel of the company of the

At the Weat Granada (or Veraguas) Gold and Silver Mining Compsianual meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. G. T. Braine in the chair), the accounts aborate balance at the bankers of 6684. 6s. 8d. The directors and friends had agreed to the up 13,0004, worth of the debentures, on the condition that the remaining 7006; subscribed by the other shareholders. A small machine had been ordered of the Berdan, which it was expected would return sufficient to pay the ordinary modified. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a resolution pass

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No. 2 s the me here the in the No. 2 s Mine, a 30 fms. about a with go is at pr men he gone t gone to from 3 ings, it value 0 driving fathom former 1s down Mine, to driven gine-sh valuing 12 fms. down to now dr face. 20 fms. the san the cast sent valuing which we specially the sent valuing the shatte cast sent valuing the san the th

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western had the mines, o The superint port on a level, is the uppe Drc. last agent of tained 12 12 cwts. 5 tons 2 Whr. Baw arrived a ceived by expresses mediatel The .the last a other op the work showed t lode) the ledge, twhere the west from have been uporth of

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for increasing the number of directors, and appointing Messrs. Underwood, Clay, Pritchard, and Webb, a committee, to confer with the directors for that purpose, Messrs. G. T. Braine, M. Wyvill, M.P., and A. Young were re-elected directors, and Mr. W. Quiller, auditor. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, closed with a cordial voto of tanks to the chairman and directors.

At the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. James Garrard in the chair), the Tamar accounts showed—Balance loss on the half-year's working to the 31st Dec., 1976d. 192. 2d., and on the Millwall loss on the half-year's working, 741d. 152. 7d. The Tamar Works continue in total loss on the half-year's working, 741d. 152. 7d. The Tamar Works continue in total loss on the half-year's working, 741d. 152. 7d. The Tamar Works continue in total loss of the half-year's working, 741d. 152. 7d. The Tamar Works continue in total loss from the great increase in wages and price of coal. Messrs. P. A. Browne, and the loss from the great increase in wages and price of coal. Messrs. P. A. Browne, and the loss from the great increase in wages and price of coal. Messrs. P. A. Browne, and the loss from the great increase in wages and price of coal. Messrs. P. A. Browne, and the loss from the great there are in wages and price of coal. Messrs. P. A. Browne, and the loss of the M. H. P. Thistiethwayte were re-elected directors, and Messrs. J. teorge and C. H. Hingeston auditors. The proceedings (a full report of which will be found in another column) terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and other directors.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 31st Len.

the small is another commit permanetes was a verte or tranks to the chairman and their directs. In this place, the field was small. In the back stope the lole was improved. In the 13th back was small, that contains the place of the field was improved. In the 13th back was small, that forming some risk over, at the containing the place of the

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are a regat of teau to Singapore.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, shares have changed ands at the following prices:—Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 9 to 11; British Iron 7 '9'; Rhymney Iron, 29%; Kew, ditto, 9%; Cumberland Hematite Iron Ore, % to dis.; Stount Carbon Coal, % to % dis.; New South Wales Coal, 1% to % dis.; Statisticalisa Coal, % to % dis.

Business in the Gold Mining Shares this week has been almost entirely supposed. On the whole, prices are fairly supposed to these is little or no tenderal properties of the property of the p

A final dividend of 5s. 6d. per share will be receivable on the 6th inst by the shareholders of the Great Leeds and London Direct Railway Company, now in

The mails between New York and San Francisco are conveyed twice a month, via Panama, at a cost of \$800,000 per annum. The average time is 27 days. Express mails are sent by the Nicaragua route, which beats the Panama one by two and three days. The number of letters by each mail amounts to about 30,000.

Mesars. Straker and Love, owners of Brancepeth, and other collieries. Durham, have become the purchasers of the Willington estate, in the same county

GARNETT AND MOSELEY MINES.—The result of the trial of two samples from these mines, tried on the 21st Feb. by Berdan's machine, under the superintendance of Prof. Ansted, was considered extremely favourable. The samples consisted of 1000 lbs. of the poorest ore extracted from the present workings, and 1990 lbs. of tailings left from previous ores ornshed and amalgamated. The ore yielded 10 dwts. fine gold, and the tailings 6 dwts. 18 grs., showing a rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. 2 grs. to the ton for the ore, and 16 dwts. 19 grs. for the tailings. The gold was remarkably pure, nearly 23½ carsts fine. The chemical investigations were conducted by Mr. Henry.

mme gots, and the taitings 6 dwts. 18 grs., showing a rate of i oz. 2 dwts. 2 grs. to the ton for the ore, and 16 dwts. 19 grs. for the tailings. The gold was remarkably pure, nearly 23½ carats fine. The chemical investigations were conducted by Mr. Henry. GRAND Ducary of Baden Mines.—It may give satisfaction to the numerous enquirers respecting the Baden Mines to hear that, although the severefrost and heavy snow which has covered the Rhenish districts has prevented the washing, and, of course, the sales of ore, yet the mining operations continue without interruption. The large heaps at bank, which in a recent report were valued at more than 4000f., are daily added to, and the setting in of mild weather is only a waited to turn this valuable produce into a marketable shape. The works having in the course of the autumn been inspected by English miners of eminence, it may be expected that their various suggestions will tend to place this valuable property in its true light.

Mr. Isham Baggs, in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Trueman, of Swansea (who is already in possession of some splendid crushing machinery), has just taken out a patent for "Improvements in crushing, washing, and amalgamating." A large engine constructed under this patent is very nearly complete, and will shortly be exhibited to the public. From experiments already made, we are assured that the machine which we now introduce to our readers will be found far quicker, and more certain in the extraction of gold from every description of mineral containing it, than any of the machines at present before the public. We shall be able in the course of a week or two to give further and more definite particulars.

From the Cape, we have advices to the 21st Jan. The colony was-in a very flourishing condition, and mining operations were occupying a large share of attention. Mr. Sowerby, a goologist, who had been sent out by a company in England to make investigations at Natal, had arrived at Cape Town, on his way home, when the Maitiand Mining Company engage

Sims, Willyams, & Co. Sims, Willyams, & Co. T. Somers. Locke, Blackett, & Co. BLACK TIN. Mine. Sold on the 23d of February. Mine. Tons c. q. lb. Price per ton. Amount. Wheal Trevelyan 2 5 0 2 £75 10 0 — ditto 0 11 3 24 53 0 0 — Sold on the Mice. Amount. Purchasers. - Bolitho & Son - ditto

Mines.	Tons.		P	rice.		Mines.	To	ns.	P	rice.	
United Mines .	123		£4		0	Creegbrawse.		35	£5	9	6
ditto	97		4	16	0				1	9	6
	84		5	2	0		**************	8	- î	12	Č
ditto	83		4	10	0	West Wheal I	amsel (4	3	5	6
ditto	76		5	14	0			11	6	16	6
ditto	74		4	16	6	3244		4	6	15	6
ditto	68		10	13	6			6	9	14	1
ditto	65		6	19	G	****		26	4	19	ì
	64		4	6	6	South Carado		4	9	19	6
	62		6	0	6			54	11	6	1
	57		3	3	0	3111		10	15	13	1
	41		3	0	6	Miss			-	.0	- 7
	36		9	3	0	3144		90	O.C.	19	1
****	28	******	14	6	0	Wheal Comfo		10	O	9	
	27	******	1	8	6			66	20	39	
	22		9	0	ő	MAA				17	
	109	******	3		0	South Tolgus	*********	250	- 4	3	- 1
	108		4	8	6		**********	69	- 60		
	107	*****	- 7	10	6	45	***********	66		19	1
	107	******	6	9	0		***********	39	. 3	16	
3144	93	*****	3	6	0	ditto .		9	. 3	9	1
9144		*****	1	6		Bodmin Unit	ed1	00	. 7	18	- 1
3144		*****	9		0	Great Wheal			. 1	15	- 1
	56		3	14	0			21		12	
	30	*****		6	0	ditto .		20			
ditto	22	*****	.)	16	6		**********	19	. 3		
			. 4	0	6			9	. 4	9	
Fowey Consols			. 7	12	6	North Downs		73	. 7	7	
	88		. 1	15	6	ditto .	**************	20	. 19	1	
ditto	74	*****	. 1	15	6	Prideaux Wo	ood	77	. 3	17	
	73		. :	2 8	6	Perran Unite	d	33	. 2	3	
	65		. 1	18	6	ditto				13	
	36		. 1	15	- 0					9	
Creegbrawse	67			3	0	1 .15.4-		7		6	
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ditto	55			5 16		Treseign con		8	1		
	52			5 8	0		70	9		18	
					-	PRODUCE				. 10	

COPPER ORES. Sampled February 15, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, March 2.

United Mines 1007 Treasvean 686 Fowey Consels 431 Creegbrawse 294 West Wh. Damsel. 251 South Caradon 241 Wheal Comford 191 South Tolgus 183	2591 2 3153 1 1604 19	6 Great	Wh. Leisure Downs	94 93	******	282 918	0	6
Wheal Comford 191	493 2	0 Richar	ds's Ore	2	*****	7	17	0
Average Standard	3739 ton Money dard nding sal	g Quantit £144 1: e last mont	y of Fine Co £21,562 0.—Avera h, 1481. 19s.	pper, 14 6 ge P	212 to	ons 5	cwi	is.
COMPANIES BY	WHOM :	THE ORES	Tone.					
Vivian and Sons			246		£1806	6 6		
Freeman and Co			489		1931	0 6	,	
Grenfell and Sons			930		4621	12 9	•	
Crown Copper Co		************	. 50		396	5 (
Sims, Willyams, Nevil	l, and Co.	***********	. 511	*****	2484	7 (
Williams, Poster, and	Co	***********	. 497	*****	4970	1 (
English and Australian	Compan	y	. 230	*****	1266	15 (
Mason and Elkington	************	****************	420	*****	2095	11 (
Copper Miners' Compa	пу	***********	. 366	*****	1990	15 (

Total 3739 £21,562 14 6 Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at Nettell's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 642—Wheal Basset 610—North Roskear 383—Consolidated Mines 323—North Pool 299—South Frances 290—Fembroke and East Crimis 150—Goldsworthy's Ore 49—Pendarves and St. Aubyn 24—West Stray Park 3—Trevena's Ore 7.—Total, 2685 tons.

Total, 2885 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hofel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheel Buller 1105—Carn Brez 718—Alfred Consols 329—Par Consols 329—North Basset 241—Halmanning and Croft Gothal 215—West Wheel Basset 202—South Creaver 163—Levant 157—Botallack 152—West Alfred Consols 112—West Wheel Alfred 110—Wheel Abraham 82—Rosewarne United 68—Wheel Trefnals 63—Clijah and Wentworth 37—Higgins's Ore 32—Wheal Uny 28—Relistian 3—4149 tons

HULL, MARCH 2.—Our correspondents (Mesars, T. W. Flint and Co.) inform us that Molland, and some others of the young mines, have been enquired for, but there is no general business passing. Wheal Mary Great Consols have been done at 30s, premium, and Yeoland Consols are offered at a little above 46, per share.

Butices to Currespondents.

Cost-Book System.—Sis: A mine that had been divided into 2048 shares having tired the shareholders by repeated calls, the committee recommended that the property should be divided into 10,000 shares of 11 each, paid-up, reserving to the old proprietors 40%, in consideration of work done, &c. They begun to work with the understanding that no further calls should be made, but that the 5004 shares should supply fands for future operations. After having gone on for eight months without selling the new shares, and all the time running in debt, they now fall back upon the old shareholders, in 2048 shares, and make a call upon them to liquidate the debt incurred by the company, after having induced the shareholders to pay up calls and purchase forfeited shares, so as to commence with clear hands. Sir, can these things be legally done —A Superska: Wooksich, March 1.

up cails and purchase forfeited shares, so as to commence with clear hands. Sir, can these things be legally done?—A Supersen: Wookiech, March 1.

"J. V." (Rhyl).—While the present unsettled state of affairs continues, coupled with the excitement con-equent on the discovery of gold in England, it would be difficult to find any parties well acquainted with mining who would be willing to join in any speculations in quarries. Unfortunately state does not stand A 1 with the public; and if it was stated that copper, lead, sulphur, antimony, and ironstone, could be found in proximity to each other, so that they could be worked to a profit, the more cautious would be deterred from embarking in such a speculation: they would either consider it a delusive scheme, or, if they attached any credence to the statements put forth, they would consider it an enterprise of too great magnitude to undertake. The most prudent course would be to obtain some party, with moderate means, to open the most desirable locality, and then bring the subject before the public, when a favourable opportunity should occur.

"G. G." (Lincoln).—The last accounts said that they had commenced crushing; we do not, however, attach much faith to that information, as now they have machinery at work, until the funds are exhausted they will find excuses for the nonce.

REMINEM MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I observe, in last Saturday's Journal, this company's shares are quoted—last ½, present 1, 1½. Now, whoever has furnished to you such prices must have been aware that they were incorrect: the price in London last week was par to ½ premium (3s. paid); and I enclose you a letter, dated the 16th Feb., which I received from a London broker, in which he offers shares at 6s. 3d. nett; the same prices also rule in this city. In the Times of Saturday last, you will observe that Rhenish shares are advertised for at "anything under par"—this is a fair criterion of their real value.—A Sharmholoms: Manekaster, Feb. 28.

Novice "(Birmingham).—The standard not being generally

—this is a fair criterion of their real value. —A SHAREHOLDER: Manchester, Feb. 28. "Novice" (Birmingham). —The standard not being generally understood, or the rule whereby the price of ore of a given produce, sold at a certain standard, can be ascertained, as well as the standard at which the ore sells, the produce and price of which are given, the present remarks are so simple they will be easily understood. Presuming the produce of copper ore to be by assay \$3, and the standard 94. Ss., multiply the given standard by the produce, thus—94. Ss. × \$4 = \$26., and which divided by 100 gives \$4. Ss. 2d. as the price per ton, from which deduct returning charges, 24. 15s., (etc.) to determine the standard at which ore sells, the price being \$4. 17s. 6d. per ton, and the produce \$94. add to the price, \$4. 17s. 6d. the returning charges \$2. 15s., which give a total of \$4. 12s. 6d. : then, as 94 : 34. 12s. 6d. : 100, to the required standard of \$93. 4s. 10d. Prevance and East CRINNIS MINES.—We were unable to give a more detailed re-

Standard at which or senies, the preparation of St. 12s. Sch. 1st. Sch. 1st.

24 of the stamps' heads for above a week.

"Mechanicus" (Birmingham).—The first steam-engine erected in Cornwall appears to have been set to wo k in 1712 or 1713, at Huel Vor, a tin mine in Breage. Whether this was Savary's or Newcomen's is doubtful: but it was, in all probability, Newcomen's, whose engine was brought into use in 1712, and from that period became generally employed, and has since been known under the name of the old atmospheric engine. The second engine was at Huel Fortune, in Ludgvan, in 1720.

"O. N." (Hamburg).—For the present, we do not anticipate there will be any difficulty in obtaining English coals for the Elbe Copper Works. The Alten Company are, however, in a different predicament, as the Sunderland vessels will not, in the present crisis of affairs, proceed to Hammerfert; in addition to this, the increased freight would be too heavy an expense. It has been moored that the ores should be sent home in Norwegian bottoms, which should carry, as a return freight, coals to Kaafjord.

to Kaafjord.

U.HTED MEXICAN MINEJO COMPANY.—Our correspondent is perfectly correct with regard to the statement of Mr. Phillips, which was quoted in the directors' report, having been transferred from the Mining Journal of the 31st Dec. It is not for us, however, to complain of any want of courtesy on the part of the board in that respect, although, perhaps, our correspondent is right in his opinion that, for the satisfaction of the shareholders who were not present (and in justice, we think, to Mr. Phillips), the source from whence such statement was obtained might have been acknowledged, without the reputation of the company sustaining any injury.

"Miner" (Camborne).—Sulphate of iron in its native state in most cases is rare: it is generally produced by the decomposition of other minerals, particularly iron pyrites. It is found dissolved in the waters of several mines. It occurs in the Rammelsberg Mine, near Goslar, in the Hartz; at Schwartzenberg in Saxony; and at Schemnitz in Hungary; also in aluminous slate at Harlet, near Paisley, and in New England, where it forms crusts upon the surfaces of such mica-slate rocks as happen to abound in iron pyrites.

New England, where it forms crusts upon the surfaces of such mica-state rocks as happen to abound in iron pyrites.

"A Mining Agent" (Manchester).—However well-grounded the assertions may be, the publication of such a communication would be libellous; it is not at all times that truth can be told safely. Directly or indirectly, we have no connection with the sever. I mining companies which are being daily ushered into public notice. The quotations we receive from authorised parties, who, it is presumed; are respectable men. Our object, as we state each week, is to endeavour to make the Share List as correct as possible. We have repeatedly called upon our correspondents to assist us in our efforts; but until there is some recognised mart where transactions are registered, and which has met with but little sympathy whenever it has been mooted, the merest tyro in mining must see, with a wish to do justice to all parties, how difficult and onerous is the task we have undertaken. We do not, nor cannot, authenticate any quotation which is not on the Stock Exchange; but we try to approximate as near as possible. We regret that our correspondent's letter was not couched in a more temperate style. He will see, where no means of obtaining in every case legitimate and authorised information, how impossible it would be to verify the value of shares in each mine, in some of which transactions do not, in several instances, take place for month together.

"A Novice in Mining Matters."—If the party from whom the license was obtained

on not, in several instances, take place for months together.

A Novice in Mining Matters."—If the party from whom the license was obtained had power to grant a leave, then decidedly a claim can be established for the value of machinery erected as well as for work done; but as the property is generally held under the lord of the manor, it would be well, previous to entering into litigation, to enquire whether he were cognisant of the fact under which the mine was worked.

worked.

Ledevan Lease Tim Mine.—Sir: In reply to "An Observer," in last week's Journal, this sett comprises the piece of ground immediately west of St. Ives Consols Mine, situated between the two roads leading to St. Just and Trevalgan, extending west as far as the lane leading to Trevesa, and held from his Grace the Duke of Cleveland. A London company is formed for the purpose of developing the mineral property, which will be prosecuted with spirit. The offices of the company are at 114, Bishopsgate-street.—A Suareholder: London, March 1.

114. Bishopsgate-street.—A Suareholder: London, March 1.
"A Miner" (Swansea).—Our correspondent falls into the too common error of making a public journal the vehicle for a personal attack. We must admit that we cannot deduce the inference he draws from Mr. Ennor's communication, that, with the exception of a few of his own pupils, none are capable of becoming miners but those who are brought up in his school. It appears to us that Mr. Ennor advocates the use of more extended education; to the diffusion of this attention has now been practically drawn, and the want of it long and severely felt in all our mining districts; and it is hoped that, now that the impulse is given, it will not fing, either from the want of means, and the indisposition to support it by those most concerned. In the meantime, we do not infer that we give our adhesion to all the views and theories which Mr. Ennor has propounded.
Godd A MALGMATION.—In our last week's Journal we published a practical letter on

In the meantime, we do not infer that we give our adhesion to all the views and theories which Mr. Ennor has propounded.

Gold AMADAMATON.—In our last week's Journal we published a practical letter on this subject from Captain John Palley, of St. Austell; in this there was an erratum; instead of "put this on a slow fire," it should read thus—"put on this a slow fire," presuming, we opine, that it should be covered with a clear fire.

9. J. S." (Liskeard)—A considerable portion of the letter is inadmissible, treating as it does on religious subjects; it is likewise a well-known fact, that numberless persons, with the greatest persevance and best intentions, owing to fortuitous circumstances, sometimes fall in their attempts to progress through life. The miner, by all the discoveries of science, must reap a great benefit; and we regret to see our correspondent advancing the sweeping assertion, that nothing that has ever appeared in print has been of any benefit to the miner. Copper, although long discovered in Cornwall, was first practically applied by Germans. Had our miners more scientific knowledge, they would have discovered previously the quantity of silver discovered in the lead ores, which is of comparatively recent date. It is by no means to be inferred that the axion is correct, that "a good by microtunately, too many instances fave shown when a good property had been printed by incompetent agents, and afterwards resumed and worsed successfully by able men. Whatever Mr. Ennor's motives may have been, he has done good service to mining generally, and although his views may not always pass current, they are characterised by much practical sound sense, and he has this satisfaction, that several scientific as well as practical miners are of his opinion. Though there are changes perpetually going on in nature, many of the causes of which we are as yet ignorant of, there can be no question but research and science has solved many problems which have the hadden of the miner are of his opinion. Though there are

WHEAL TREWANE.—Sin: Having observed the paragraph, in last week's Journal, congratulating the Wheal Prockter Company on having obtained an interest in Wheal Trewane sett, I beg, as the largest sharcholder in Wheal Trewane, to assure you that no amalgamation whatever has taken place between the two companies, and that it is unlikely that any such amalgamation cat take place until the suit "Mayhew e. Bennett and Others," now pending in the Court of Chancery, suit of edicid.—James Walter Smit: 12, Old Jewry Chambers, March 3.

Mr. II. Guedalla, on the Practicability of a Mining Exchange—Mr. James Green, on the Californian Gold Companies—Capt. Wm. Heath, on the Treatment of Ores for Gold—"Justin," on Gold in England, and Berdan's Machine—shall appear in our next Journal.

We have also in type, a valuable paper by Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, on the Probable Extension of the Central British Coal Fields.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London: GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By Evan Hopkins. 16s. GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By John Calvert. 10s. 6d. WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s. 6d. TABLES FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES. By WM. WHITBURN. 6s. 6d. SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10s. PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1833. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. 1s. STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1853. By W. H. CUELL, Esq. 6d. GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2s. THE MINING GUIDE. 2s. 6d. THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY. 6d. THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6d.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 4, 1854.

A return has been recently presented to Parliament, and printed by order of the House of Commons, containing, first, an account of the quantities of foreign iron imported and exported from the United Kingdom during the years 1851 and 1852, distinguishing the several sorts of iron, and the countries from which imported, and to which exported. Secondly, an account of British iron exported, including unwrought steel, during the same years, distinguishing the countries to which the same was exported. And thirdly, an account of the quantity of British hardware exported in the same years, distinguishing the countries to which exported, and the declared value thereof. Under the first head, of foreign iron imported, Sweden is, of course, the largest contributor, sunplying.— Sweden is, of course, the largest contributor, supplying-

Iron and steel, wrought-In 1851, 2365t. 14s.; in 1852, 18t. 1s. 4d.

Iron and steel, wrought—In 1851, 2365l. 14s.; in 1852, 18l. 1s. 4d.

The iron trade with Russia would seem to be very limited, the only important article being—Iron, in bars unwrought, in 1851, 3974 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., which was reduced, in 1852, to 1791 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. Our import trade with France, although we are aware that returns under the head 'declared value' are a very doubtful criterion, is far above that with any other country under that head. Iron and steel, wrought, being, in 1851, 23,364l. 1s. 8d.; and in the year 1852 it fell to 19,860l 0s. 6d. We presume that under this head ornamental castings are included, the value of which is necessarily very capricious. The quantity of foreign iron exported from England appears trifling; only two serious items appear in the return:—To the British possessions in the East Indies, in 1851, 1001 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. iron in bars unwrought, which had been increased, in 1852, to 2631 tons 19 cwts. 9 qrs. 2 lbs.

Our largest customers in British iron, including unwrought steel, under

Our largest customers in British iron, including unwrought steel, under the principal heads, in those years, were as follows
1851.

Prussia tons 16,780 Bar-iron. P

10,780 4,995

A 8 to 100000	100,000		R. Derreit	0 ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			Tradition a
Holland	22,596		8,059				7,32
France	12,031		554		20,195		42
Italy	9,485	*****	23,232				27,27
British India	1,148		30,382		1,401	*****	17,11
British North America	23,117		48,601		12,962	******	51,97
United States	79,783		333,138	*******	104,230		334,22
Our largest customers	for B	ritish	hardw	are, in	declared	value	, Wol
eem to be-				1851.		1852.	
Russia			4	86,014		£71,42	4
Hanseatic Towns .				68,271		176,60	
Italy				66,589		59,173	3
Turkey				35,796	***********	23,545	5
Western coast of A	frica			33,445		29,708	
British possessions				29,395		47,960)
British India			1	06,216		98,498	4
Australia			1	39,115		192,443	3
British America				81,086		148,357	7
Foreign West Indie	8			91,009		104,16	1
United States			1,0	80,407		968,49:	2
Brazil				108,406	*********	104,129	9
Buenos Ayres				45,275	***********	22,70	
Chili				66,584		48,21	2
Peru				41,646		39,49	A.

It is, perhaps, not a little remarkable that while our general trade has been increasing there has been a decrease in our hardware exports, the quantity in 1851 being 27,624 tons 17 cwts., and the declared value 2,827,011.; while in 1852 the former fell to 25,289 tons 11 cwts., and the declared value to 2,691,697*l*.

The inquest on the 89 persons, for such seems to be now the ascertained number who perished in the late frightful colliery explosion at the ARLEY MINE of the INCE HALL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY, near Wigan, was resumed on Tuesday, before Mr. DRIFFIELD, one of the county coroners, in the presence of Mr. DICKINSON, oncof HER MAJESTY'S Inspectors of Mines for the district. Some preliminary evidence was given as to the regulations for working the collieries, and as to the quantity of air which was admitted into them under the system of ventilation recently employed. The evidence was, in a great measure, anticipated by us in our last Journal; but the immediate cause of the catastrophe still appears involved in mystery. It would seem, from the evidence of Josiah Dobson, the head overlooker, that the explosion is supposed to have been caused by a shot fired by a man of the name of Brown, whose duty if was to have fired it; and it seems that great confidence was reposed in him, that he was a good fireman, and considered the best man in that district. His body was found much damaged, overed with dust and rubbish, blown out of the workings, his lamp near him, also damaged, but the screw all right. The most probable surmise seems to be, that the explosion was occasioned by the fusee of the shot ignited by Brown, who, it is believed, would never have lighted it, without trying the place for gas; and that there had been a sudden burst of gas, after the fusee had been lighted, and after Brown and PILKINTON, the miner who had made the cut, had both left the spot to protect themselves from the consequences of the blast. The roof appeared to have been greatly shaken by the effects of the explosion; and the witness stated, that if it did not originate in the way he had suggested, he could not offer any other explanation. We may infer, from the tenour of some questions put by Mr. Dickinson to the witness, in cross-examination, that he did not altogether approve of the system of working adopted at the colliery; and the witness used The inquest on the 89 persons, for such seems to be now the ascerwhich caused a sudden explosion of gas, was the most probable cause of the catastrophe. Mr. Dickinson strictly examined Mr. Darlington, in order to show that the mine had not been worked according to the most approved system, which was, to drive out the levels to their extremities, and then to work back to the pillars. Mr. Darlington, on the other hand, insisted that it was impossible, from the ownership of the property in the district, to adopt that system. The Inspector then admitted that he believed every recommendation suggested, when the last explosion took place, had been carried out, with the exception of the proposed method of working the levels, and he concluded by declaring his opinion that if the system lately pursued is continued, a similar catastrophe will again take place. This is a most startling announcement, and at once brings the Government Inspector in immediate conflict with the proprietors. Mr. Darlington acknowledged that extraordinary measures must now be adopted, and with that view the directors had called in engineers to consult with them as to the most advisable course to be pur-

sued. At the conclusion of Mr. DARLINGTON's evidence the enquiry va again adjourned, and we are told that, although the men had resumed work in the Arley Mine, no person could be induced to work in that part where the explosion had occurred.

where the explosion had occurred.

A question as to the validity of iron scrip notes has lately arisen in the Court of Session in Scotland, in the case of Bovill, assignee of Ratis and Son, of London, v. William Dixon, an ironmaster in Glasgow. It was conceded in the discussion that it was the usage of the trade to issuiron scrip notes similar to those in question, which were in the following form:—"Glasgow, 10th July, 1849: I will deliver 1000 tons No. 1 pig. iron, free on board, when required, after the 10th September next, to any party lodging this document with me. (B 161).—Signed, ——" The sales had been originally made to Messrs. Smith and Sons, who subsequently failed, and bills had been passed which were dishonoured by them. They subsequently sold to Balls and Son, and the bills passed by the latter had been duly retired, so that as between Balls and Son and Smith and Sons the price had been paid. Mr. Dixon resisted the delivery of the iron, and pleaded the following matters of defence:—First, that the document constituting the iron scrip note nothaving been stamped, could not be received in evidence; secondly, that being in blank in the name of the party it was void by statute; and thirdly, that the original sale, not having been compléted by the delivery of the iron the subject of it, that the defendant was entitled to retain until the price was paid.

The Lord Donbarar ruled these several points in favour of the plaintiff, and decided—First, that the document in question did not require a stamp in order to transfer the right to the iron, but that the holder of it was entitled to require the fulliment of the contract. Secondly, thatthe right to delivery arose to the plaintiff, who had given notice before, my right of retention had accrued to the defendant, as against Smith and Son, the original parties. And, finally, that the defendant could not now rely upon any right to retain against the plaintiff, arising out of the subsequent bankruptey of Smith and Sons. The full Court, in reviewing that decision

Respecting the Dahler Canal project, we have this week a further confirmation of our view that Dr. Cullen and Mr. Gisborne both failed to show that they had crossed the Isthmus from Escoces to the Savana. Mr. Robert Nelson, who accompanied the expedition from the Virga, noticed in our Journal of the 18th Feb., writing from Chapigana, on the Tuyra River (Jan. 9), gives an interesting account of the passage of the Isthmus, so far as the examination extended, concluding with the following significant observation:—"I may remark that although we had p. Cullen and Mr. Gisborne's reports and maps along with us, they we of very little service, as we found them to deviate entirely from our experienc." And again, "I am perfectly satisfied that this is the first party that ha crossed the Isthmus of Darien."

We have, consequently, now to treat, not of the vague and contradictory statements which it was desirable to dispose of as to previous investigations, but of the apparently honest but incomplete narrative of Mr. Nelson, We regret that we cannot at present regard the result of Capt. Prevor's labours in the same satisfactory light in which the party themselves place it, as the solution of the important question at issue, because they left their work unfinished precisely at the point where further progress we absolutely essential. We never doubted that between the Savanas at the Northern Cordillera there would be found a valley which travellers "dense forests, scarcely able to see 20 yards a-head at any time," would describe as "fine, fertile, well-watered and nearly level plain. Indeed, Dampier and Wafer, the ancient "hand-books" of that country, so describe it. But what we still hesitate to admit is, that such a valley a plain, traced from the southern shore to the Cordillera, will lead to a preticable passage, a doubt which must continue in our minds until the histaleft by this party is filled up by the surveyors from the northern side, of whose operations we may soon expect details.

The hesitation, however, of Capt.

of his task is by no means to be namented, as his timely retreat, after sign a bold, and we shall add, most adventurous and gallant advance, probable saved the whole of those noble fellows from annihilation. The abandone huts, the noises in the woods ceasing at the approach of our explorer, the habits and strategy of the Indians, the slaughter of the isolated guarder. hats, the noises in the woods ceasing at the approach of our explorers, the habits and strategy of the Indians, the slaughter of the isolated guard of four men, must convince every one who knows the native character ths, however unprepared may have been the chiefs for such a daring invasia of their territory from the direction first taken, Capt. Pravosa's espection was, beyond doubt, under surveillance, and we must consider it as a merciful interposition that other detachments were not cut off. The Indians, as we think, deeming it inevitable that the intruders would proceed across the Cordillera, satisfied themselves for the time with the four victims left to their fate (which, by the flight from their post, was evidently not the result of incautiousness, as supposed), and then, concentrating the forces, awaited in advance of our explorers, to entrap them with greatr impunity. Whatever may have been the cause of safety, we rejoice a it; but the importance of the retrogade movement was evidently urgest in their own minds, as the distance which before took them some 15 day to achieve—that is to say, 25 miles—occupied in retreat but 28 hours. On the 19th of Dec. Capt. Pravosr, with Mr. Kennish, an America engineer, accompanied by Lieutenauts Moore and Gordon, the mate, Mr. Inskir, Mr. Ross, assistant surgeon, with Mr. Nelson, eight seams and marine artillerists, seven natives from Chipagana, and an interprete, besides a reserve force under a midshipman (Honney), left the Virage and rowed up the Savanas 22 miles—two miles above Principe, beyond which point their boats could not pass. Here they built a ranche, or states (No. 1), leaving the reserve force and depôt of their little supply. On the 20th they started for their overland work, guided by compasses, and very night a ranche was built: 10 days were thus occupied for some 22 miles to rancho No. 10, and there at last they arrived at a river which puzzlet them completely, not being marked on any of their maps. A small detailment was sent down the stream; providen

night a ranche was built: 10 days were thus occupied for some 22 miles to ranche No. 10, and there at last they arrived at a river which puzzles them completely, not being marked on any of their maps. A small detachment was sent down the stream; providentially returning, but without effecting their object of ascertaining from the Indians the name of the river, and its distance from the Atlantic. At the same time Capt. Prevors and M. Kennsh continued with five others in the direction of their course for about three miles, and arrived at another similar river, equally embarrasing to their intelligence. They found these rivers flowing through sugaloaf shaped mountains, from the apex of one of which, estimated at about the gorges of the Cordillera, the Atlantic, distant about six or seven mile. In no respect doubting the fidelity of assertion on this point, we must be allowed to remain sceptic, until more positive information is obtained for though a sailor ought to know blue water from a mountain mist, the vision in that climate is peculiarly liable to other honest deceptions. Frast the supposed discovery of the ocean, they return to No. 10, almost assess as the other detachment after its fruitless search; a council of very is held, the result of which is, that lack of provender compels them to said had some of the party to the boats; while the four unfortunate guards, chose by lot, are left at this station with the spare provisions and superfluss things of those advancing, not as a depôt for others. The rest, in number like including the commander and Mr. Kennish, resume their previous trakenals and the day before, which was traced by the whole party for more than 18 amiles.

"And soon arrived at the second river discovered by the com Kennish the day before, which was traced by the whole party for more than 18,2 walking in the water, the river being low. On the banks of this river they covered two Indian hus, apparently lately inhabited, and also heard some chey in the woods, which ceased on their approach, and was heard no more. Here river deviated from their course, and they then ascended a mountain of considering that the bottom of which they arrived at another river of considerable as tude, flowing north, which was the first river they encountered flowing in that tion, and consequently concluded that it emptied into the Atlantic. They under 80.0.11, and here rested for the night. On the 3d of January they proceeded on course until they arrived at a high bluff, where they obtained a clear view of these west as far as the eye could reach over the ground they had come, and also it north-east, where a deep gap appeared to be in the Cordilleras, through which concluded the river they had passed, which a sight of Milantic, the gap being shut up by a high mountain before them on the right, exending this bluff in earth of the river they had passed, with the object of folio it to its mouth through the gap in the Cordilleras, which appeared to them the distance of from three to four miles, they fell in with another river flowings east, but could not find the river they were in search of. Here they made ranche the first river I lowing to the north, which they supposed to be the Calcadonia. It is a search of the river they were in search of the steps to where they then first river I lowing to the north, which they supposed to be the Calcadonia. taking v rancho i pent wat tainly fo pothing This

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this gwith them one native and three seamen, leaving the rest behind to prepare a purchase for their return. They traced the river for about two miles over a magnificant waterfall of most romantic appearance, until they concluded that the river certainly fill into the Atlantic, and thereby considered their task accomplished, as mothing more than a cance was required to take them into the ocean."

This is still the same old sin of taking for granted the most important point to be proved. What right had they to assume anything of the kind? Park in 1851, as compared with the building erected for the Exhibition in Dublin 1863, observes that the beams for supporting the former were give them views, north-cast and south-west, of which they speak? Prospects of grim famine—2 lbs. of pork to feed 15 men—rather favours the pects of grim famine—2 lbs. of pork to feed 15 men—rather favours the supposition, it would seem, and prompts to an active retrocession, which, on discovering their murdered comrades, turns to a hasty but solemn conviction, that to avert the same calamity they must reach the boats at their almost appropriate to the construction of merchandise. The whole of such a building supposition to take them into two calamities of the reduced to nearly one-half, or from 161, to 81, or 601, and buildings would be rendered much more secure from the chance of failure, and equally so from the rolls, would be rendered much more secure from the chance of failure, and equally so from the rolls, would be rendered much more secure from the chance of failure, and equally so from the rolls, would be rendered much more secure from the chance of failure, and equally so from the ranges of fire.

Mr. Fairian and the same of the Chrystal Palace of Hyde Park in 1851, as compared with the buildings erected for the Exhibition in Dublin in 1863, observes that the beams for supporting the former were calculated by the chance of failure, and the reduced to nearly one-half, or from 161, to 81, or 61, or 61, or 61, or 61, or 61, or 61, o

on discovering their murdered comrades, turns to a hasty but solemn conviction, that to avert the same calamity they must reach the boats at their atmost speed.

With every deference to the honourable intent of both the gentlemen conducting this survey, we must say that in jumping at their decision the wish was "father to the thought," and that the conclusion as to having reached the "Caledonia," which saved them much prospective trouble and privation, if not more serious consequences, is diametrically opposed to the opinion we should consider justifiable on the part of engineers, having before them the fact of the vicinity of a great and most tortuous river, whose representation, even on Dr. Cullen's map, would lead one to expect its course to be met with, as flowing in any and every imaginable direction of the compass. If we recollect at the same time that the course they steed from Fuerte del Principe was north north-east by compass, and steered from Fuerte del Principe was north north-east by compass, and steered from Fuerte del Principe was north north-east by compass, and take the course of the Chucunaque, laid down from the most recent Spanish maps, as published by Abrowsmyrn, it amounts almost to a certainty that the "gap" referred to was caused by one of the "lowar" of the Cordillera, and, consequently, the most important section of the survey would, according to that hypothesis, remain to be accomplished. For the present we shall leave the matter, as there is no use in speculative suggestions, when so great a force as that which accompanies Mr. Gisbonne is applied to attain absolute certainty; and there is now no alternative to be expected but that the combined squadron will furnish a large armed corps, which will proceed at all hazards, and at even more costly expenditure of life and means, to form the link which is still wanted to connect the "magnificent waterfall" of Capt. Prevosr's dashing exploit, with the shores of the Atlantic.

We think it as well to notice that no scientific instruments are

ne ground is incregiouse or increment. Intere is no mention made of harometric or trigonometrical observations, and as Mr. Kennish has reserved his opinion, we retain our doubts as to the practicability of this route until we have an opportunity of examining his statements.

The relative advantages of the French and English methods of constructing iron floors, and the effects of line and plaster on iron, subjects and the matter proved sufficiently interesting to a struct a very full meeting. During the discussions a number of comminications from Parisian architects were read. It appeared that the oxidation of the iron in buildings was prevented in France by coating with litharge; and much information was furnished as to the nature and formation of the concretes and other aubstances in which it was usually inhelded. A work of the very highest value and authority on the application of cast and wrought-iron for building purposes, has just issued from the pen of Mr. Wh. Fairmann, the justly celebrated engineer, which demands our earliest and most marked attention. Mr. Fairmann justly observes, that "the subject is one of vast public importance," and while he admist that in this country "it is undeniable that great want of judgment has been displayed in many examples of buildings, even of very recent date, it is to be lamonted that so much ignorance of those underisting laws which govern the strength of materials should still prevail." Mr. Fairmans or joists, in substitution of the more cumbersome and uncertain ones of cast-iron now in use," and gives his opinion that "a more extensive adoption of them is allow and specially economic times in a publication of their and capital which would specially economic times into a publication of the internation of the iron and the properties of the more cumbersome and uncertain ones of cast-iron now in use," and gives his opinion that "a more extensive aboption of them is allow and the properties of the pr

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third of the weight to bear, while their superior lightness enables us to fix them in their places at considerably less cost. Mr. Fairbairn feels persuaded that wrought-iron beams, if manufactured on a large scale, can be made to combine strength with lightness and security. Should wrought-iron beams become general, it is probable that the weight may be reduced, and that they may be delivered freely from the rolling mill. He observes, "that the skill and intelligence of the iron manufacturers of this country have surmounted greater difficulties," and he feels no doubt that a demand has only to be created, "in order to secure perfect success in all the manipulations connected with that important process." We have his high authority, that if this could be accomplished, a very important saving of the mineral treasures of the country would be effected; nearly two-thirds of

of malleable iron of the flat bar.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to the construction of fire-proof warehouses, and other buildings appropriated to the reception of merchandise. The whole of such a building ought first to be composed of non-combustible materials, such as iron, stone, or brick. The best fire-proof buildings are those erected of brick and stone, with iron beams and columns, properly framed and held together by rods built into the walls, and brick arches from the floors, the arches being supported by and springing from the lower flanches of each beam. In order to prevent fire, whether arising from accident or spontaneous combustion, every opening communicating with the atmosphere ought to be closed. Iron or stone staircases, communicating with the different floors by iron doors, should be attached; and proper precautions are of course pointed out for extinguishing fire. One of the most important considerations connected with the security and construction of such warehouses is, that the iron columns and beams are made of sufficient strength, not only to support a continuous dead pressure, but to resist the force of impact weights, to which they may be subject by the falling of heavy goods upon the floors. In order to secure these objects, rules, the results of actual experiment, are laid down; elaborate practical instructions are given, and illustrated by beautifully executed drawings. We are assured that the construction of fire-proof buildings is equally applicable to every description of manufactory, and to all public buildings of overy description which require permanency and security from fire. The philosophy of the cohesive power of bodies can only be ascertained by experimental facts, in order to ascertain the ultimate powers of resistance to four kinds of strain—viz., tension, torsion, crushing, and a transverse strain. The resisting powers of resistance: they may for a time endure the load, but the result generally is, either the rupture of the several parts, or the total s

varied and mighty interests engaged in the iron trade will at once The varied and mighty interests engaged in the iron trade will at once perceive the importance of the subject to which so very eminent an engineer as Mr. FAIRATHN has thus devoted his energies. The work will be of inestimable value to the extensive profession of architects, for whose guidance it was in a great degree designed; but we can scarcely conceive any course of events more likely to stimulate both mining and industrial enterprise than the extensive use of iron for building purposes, in the manner proposed and recommended in the publication before us. Clear in its views, lucid in its arrangement, practical in its details, elaborate in elucidations, simple and condensed in its style, it is admirably calculated to direct public attention to a new and important subject, and to lead to a certain and perhaps speedy development of its vast prospective advantages. pective advantages.

We understand that a Bill in Chancery has been filed by an original We understand that a Bill in Chancery has been filed by an original allottee in the Lake Bathurst Australasian Gold Mining Company, on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, against the persons who have successively been members of the committee of management, and Messrs. Matthews, Hanvey, Knell, and Iron. The bill seeks to set aside the sales of the land in Australia, and asks for an account of all the shares sold, and of the proceeds received by the directors, and to have the shares given to the vendors of the land delivered up, or for an account and payment of what has been received by them on the sale of those shares. The bill also prays for an injunction to restrain the defendants from obtaining the money now in the hands of the bankers, with a view to getting the money at the bankers' into court.

The readers of this Journal must be prepared for the unanimous refusal by the Court of Session of a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial of the case of GILLESPIE and Wife v. RUSSELLS, respecting the Torbane Hill Mineral. The Court gave judgment on the motion on the 18th Feb., and all concurred in the opinion that a case could not have been more fairly and thoroughly tried than this had been. The ground on which the application was sought to be sustained—viz., the conflicting evidence of the numerous scientific witnesses as to whether the mineral substance in question contained the characteristic qualities of coal or not—did not justify the Court in acceding to it. The scientific were not the only elements in the case for the consideration of the jury; they had to consider whether the article included in and demised by the lease was according to the evidence and the correspondence between the parties, the substance in question, and whether the plaintiffs knew whether it was the subject matter of the contract when they entered into and concluded it. The jury had, in all probability, attached more weight to this part of the case than to the scientific portions of the evidence, and the Lord Presspent, before whom the case had been tried, had expressed his entire approval of the verdict. proval of the verdict.

proval of the verdict.

As to the discrepancies of opinion between the scientific witnesses, the Court observed that it was vain to hope for unanimity on a future trial, and even if such unanimity should occur the original question would still remain. Seeing, therefore, that there was no chance of any new light being thrown upon the subject by a further investigation, and that it would only lead to needless expense and litigation, the application was refused, and the matter, so far as the law of the case and the right of the property are concerned, was set at rest. It will be, however, observed that the decision of the Court turned, as we had fully anticipated, on a view of the case quite beside the philosophic enquiries to which this very singular mineral substance has given rise.

Notwithstanding the accounts that are being daily chronicled of the value of gold in England, and which in so many instances differ in their positive results, the several machines, and the different analyses all showing a considerable variation, thereby engendering great distrust and suspicion, it is satisfactory that there are yet some speculators sober-minded enough to eachew these auriferous chimeras, and devote their time and attention to legitimate mining, and the explorations after the more useful minerals. It has been by many regretted that the metallic deposits of the Sister Island have so little attracted the attention of the English capitalist. In the first place, the resources of the country were but imperfectly known; there was a dread of agrarian outrage, and with the exception of the province of Ulster, and some of the larger cities, the whole kingdom was considered in a state of barbarism. Railroads, and the operations of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners have thrown open Irish soil for the employment of British capital; in some of the parishes where emigration was most rife, it was succeeded by an immigration of a sturdier and hardier set of men, who in many instances were accustomed to skilled labour. From the energy and industry which has been displayed by several of the Irish mining proprietaries, it will be seen that during the past year they have not been inactive, and it may be confidently anticipated that the day is not far distant when, by the development of its mineral industry, it will assume a no inconsiderable figure in the statistics of the empire. In nearly every case their mines are well situated, both for wood and water, and within an easy distance of a port of shipment.

A company has lately been formed for the purpose of working the Octar

within an easy distance of a port of shipment.

A company has lately been formed for the purpose of working the Oola Copper and Silver-Lead Mine, which was abandoned during the former year, on account of the high price of labour. It is most favourably situted within a quarter of a mile of the railway station, so that it is conveniently accessible for the carriage of produce and materials, which are such heavy items in otherwise promising mining adventures; the distance from Limerick is about 15 miles, and it is within four miles of the junction of the Dublin, Gork, and Waterford Railways. It is the intention of the directors to raise a capital of 12,000%, which it is estimated will be perfectly adequate to work the property. The ores have given on assay about 24 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 83 per cent. of lead; and as the promoters have considerable experience in mining matters, there is every hope, if the mine is carried on economically, that profitable returns will be afforded so soon as the company is effectively brought into activity.

NOTES ON GOLD SURVEYS IN WALES-No. II.

BY JOHN CALVERT, ESQ. Although through the exertions of myself and others an extraordinary development of gold ores has taken place, materially enhancing the value of many properties, nothing requires more caution than enterprise in this branch of mining. The credulity of the public may, perhaps, prove as mischievous at the present as it has in the past. The credulity of the public made them willing victims of those who told them there was no gold, and now they are as ready to believe those who make fabulous statements of extraordinary assays and per centages, and to run headlong into extravagant expenses. Inordinate speculations being formed, large amounts of capital sunk, and extensive operations carried on by inexinto extravagant expenses. Inordinate speculations being formed, large amounts of capital sunk, and extensive operations carried on by inexperienced men in unfavourable localities, much time will be fruitlessly wasted, no dividends will be forthcoming, but a considerable sum of money will be lost, and then the losers will turn round and decry gold

Nothing is more needful than to discriminate between natural causes of failure and those which result from mismanagement alone, or the most erroneous conclusions are adopted. Such is the case with regard by the so-called Californian and Australian quartz companies. Contracts the strength of the production of the contracts of the strength of the production of the contracts of the strength of the production of the strength of the companies are destituted of fands. In this state of affairs the defence of the management is, that there are no gold ores in California or startilis, and the dupod shareholders are quite more are no profitable gold ores in those countries. To say nothing of my own experience on the subject, any careful examination of Californian is nitrollic, and the dupod shareholders are quite sufficient to account for the gold of Galifornia is being produced by the local companies, and that this is a permanent and profitable branch of enterprise of the gold of Galifornia is being produced by the local companies, and that this is a permanent and profitable branch of enterprise of the gold of the gold of Galifornia is being produced by the local companies, and that the is a permanent and profitable branch of enterprise of the gold of Galifornia is being produced by the local companies, and that the is a permanent and profitable branch of enterprise of the gold of the

own mode of treatment; differing, perhaps, but slightly, but still constituting a distinct treatment. Such is the case with the copper and tin ores of the Duchy, in which the Cornishman by long experience acquires a special proficiency. Such is the case with the Mexican or the Chilian with regard to silver, and his process, rude though it may be, is adapted to the successful achievement of the required result. Take up any competent treatise on gold working, and it will be found that there are peculiar processes and machinery used in Hungary, Savoy, Russia, or the Brazils, and each place holds to its own system. Gold ores very widely diffused, of great variety, of great delicacy, and it may be said of very minute percentage, require a special treatment, as the very process adopted, so far from obtaining the gold, may be the means of producing an antagonistic combination. Hence it is that gold ores present such anomalous results in their practical reduction; in very many cases half, or even two-thirds, or three-fourths, of the metal being left unreduced, or wasted.

⁵ "On the Application of Cast and Wrought-Iron for Building Purposes," By William Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., &c.

GOLD WORKING IN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A question has been repeatedly asked whether gold mining in the matrix,—any in quarts—even in Australia, will pay? The assays of the matrix in certain districts, even where no trace of gold was visible, would seem to answer the question satisfactorily in the affirmative. We have thus the answer the question satisfactorily in the affirmative. We have thus the richest assay, that of the Macquarrie vein, where it crosses the head of the Muckerwa Creek, producing no less than 17 ounces to the ton, and several hundred tons lying on the surface averaged 5 ozs. to the ton. We also find the quartz vein which crosses the Abercrombie River yielding 3 ozs. 17 dwts. to the ton; parallel lodes giving severally 7 ozs., 4 ozs., and 2 ozs. In the quartz vein crossing the Araluen River, below the junction with Bell's Creek, no less than 22½ ozs. have been produced from the ton. The quartz veins crossing the Ophir River yielded 2 ozs. to the ton, and that at the Tumut River, 1½ oz. We have selected these few instances from a variety of assays of Australian quartz, and it is observable that the disproportions are very striking, although it may be fairly assumed that the expense of the extraction is nearly the same in every instance. It is observable, also, that the disproportions in those assays are quite as striking as those which our columns have recently presented in respect of the gold produce of different British mineral specimens submitted to the various machines in England.

produce of different British mineral specimens submitted to the various machines in England.

We must, however, remember that many other elements besides mere intrinsic produce, enter into the consideration of the comparative results to be derived from the working of the ore in that distant colony. Wages may be fairly estimated at full five times the amount paid at home, provisions are equally high in proportion, and carriage requires a great increase of expenditure. Machinery and water-power, too, are not so available in Australia as here. The advantages possessed at home in those respects must be fairly weighed with the excess of produce in the auriferous substances found in Australia, and the result may, perhaps, establish that the comparison is favourable. Quartz working being productive on certain conditions in California and Australia, the question as to its productiveness in England must be dependent on corresponding conditions, and these admit of ores of lower average being profitably worked at home. In time the poorer ores of Australia and California will become equally available, when the expenditure is brought to the same standard. So far as alluvial gold and nuggets are concerned, no person would ever dream of instituting a parallel; the accumulation of gold in Australia has been undisturbed from the Creation, while many of the most favoured localities in the British Isles have been, according to the researches of Mr. Calvert, in successive centuries the resorts of earnest and anxious enquirers and searchers after gold.

We are however, justified in confiding in the investigations of that nachines in England. searchers after gold.

wearchers after gold.

We are, however, justified in confiding in the investigations of that very acute and intelligent observer, and we have his authority that many spots exist in the British Isles which have as yet escaped the examinations of former days, and remain amply to repay the industry and perseverance of future gold seekers. Modern science and improved machinery furnish peculiar advantages for future researches, which were denied to our ancestors; these remain to be applied to matrices hitherto untouched; and analysis with the backs of conner and our ancestors; these remain to be applied to marrices intherro undoubled and analogy points out to us the quartz veins with the backs of copper and other lodes, as peculiarly and properly suited to such investigations. In the opinion of Mr. Calvert, looking to economic circumstances and calculations, a produce of 5 dwts. would be sufficient to pay in England, under some circumstances, provided the ore be brought to grass, as in many instances can be done at 2s. 6d. per ton; while very many times that amount would be required to balance or outweigh the inconvenience, difficulty less of time and necessary expenses of working the matrix in Aus. culty, loss of time, and necessary expense of working the matrix in Australia. We are also fairly reminded by Mr. Calvert that the very rich masses of gold quartz found in Australia, which, while they dazzle, also masses of gold quartz found in Austrain, which, while they dizzle, also tend to dishearten home efforts, are mostly surface incrustations; and he has repeatedly declared that, with a view to steady and legitimate profits, he would prefer auriferous ores of a low average, from a firm and well-justified conviction that the quantity and extent would be much greater, the division of labour and profit more distributed and equalised, and the averages more uniform.

IMPORTANT TO COST-BOOK ADVENTURERS

CRICKWER E. REGGIN

This was an action tried on the 25th Feb., before Lord Chief Baron Pollock, a Guildhall, in the City of London. The declaration was for work done, and materials

This was an action tried on the 25th Feb., before Lord Chief Baron Pollock, at Guildhall, in the City of London. The declaration was for work done, and materials provided, by the plaintiffs for the defendant at his request, and for goods bargained, sold, and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and on accounts stated. To which defendant pleaded—lst, Never indebted; and, 2dly, That before action defendant had satisfied and discharged plaintiffs' claim by payment, upon which pleas issue was joined. Mr. High Hill, Q.C., with whom was Mr. T. Tapping, were counsel, and Mr. William Miller, of No. 10, Gray's Inn.-place, Gray's Inn, the attorney, for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins was counsel, and Mr. Sowton, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, the attorney, for the defendant, the proprietver, Betford-row, the attorney, for the defendant the proprietver of the Brunswick Baths, Brighton, with the payment of the plaintiffs' bill for engineering, in consequence of the retusal of the defendant to pay his calls. The facts of this interesting case were as follows:—In Nov., 1852, the water-wheel of the Whenl Sophia Mine, at Lezant, Cornwail, conducted on the Cost-Book Principle, being of insufficient power to drain the mine, owing to the great liftux of water, occasioned by the severe rainy season of that period, it was determined at a meeting of the committee, held on the Sti Nov., 1852, "to hire a steam-engine, in order to fork the water in the mine (the company to the great liftux of water, occasioned by the severe rainy season of that period, it was determined at a meeting of the committee, held on the Sti Nov., 1852, "to hire a steam-engine, in order to fork the water in the mine (the company to the propers of fixing), at a monthly sum of di." Soon after this determination, the plaintiffs were applied to by the committee, and requested to send amandown to the mine, and to supply the necessary materials for iting the steam-engine, and slas for connecting it with the mine pumps. It also appeared that the

meeting of the adventurers, held on the 16th Dec., 1852, and at a meeting of the committee subsequently held on the 23d May, 1853, it was resolved that "Meesrs. Crickmers' account be passed."

The plaintiffs sought to show that the defendant was an adventurer in the Wheal Sophia Mine, on five grounds,—1st, As the transferee and owner of shares. 2d, Because of his acceptance of the shares, and that his name had been duly registered, at his request, by the purser in the cost-book. 3d, Payment of two calls. 4th, Attendance at meetings; and, lastly, by his letters, wherein he admitted himself to be an adventurer. Upon the enquiry of the Lord Chie Baron, Mr. Sergeant Wikins said that he did not dispute the doing of the work by the plaintiffs, but only the liability of the defendant to pay.

Thomas Anwyl, of No. 16, Denbigh-place, Pimlico, collector of taxes: I was formerly purser of the Wheal Sophia Mine. I was purser at the time the work and materials, for which this action is brought, was done and supplied by the plaintiffs. Most of them were supplied at my personal direction, I having previously received the authority of the committee; it was, also, within the scope of my office, as purser, to order work of this kind to be done. All the items of plaintiffs' claim were necessary for carrying on mining operations, that an engine should be procured,—the one now at the mine was, consequently, obtained. This was done by the direction of the committee, and with the sanction of the general body of the adventurers, at a meeting held the 16th December, 1852. The engine was, in consequence, sent down to the mine, and the plaintiffs were enaployed to send down men to fit it up, to connect it with the machinery at the mine, and, of course, to supply the necessary materials for that purpose. As soon as the work was completed, the engine was set to work in an dancer and were above as the mine, and, of course, to supply the necessary materials for that purpose. As soon as the work the subsequent general meeting of the adventure that produced. Calls have at various times been made for carrying on the Wheal Sophia. During the time I was purser, the defendant paid calls on two occasions, -viz., 31. 10s. on the 9th June, 1852, and 21. 10s. on the 15th Dec., 1852; the last payment was made by Post Office order, accompanied by the produced letter, which is in the defendant's handwriting:—

Brusswick Baths, Brighton, Dec. 14th, 1852.—Dran Sin: Enclosed is an order for the amount due on my shares in the Wheal Sophia Mine. I should have sent it earlier, bat have been from home, and an nearly tired of calls.

To Mr. Anwyl.

H. Bogons.

To Mr. Anwyl.

To Mr. Anwyl.

I am, yours truly,
Cross-examined by Sergeant Wilkins: I am a collector of taxes. I reside at Pimlieo. I have never been concerned for any other mine. Mr. Miller was not the secretary of the mine at the time the defendant became an adventurer. That gentleman is now the secretary, and also the plaintiffs' attorney. Mr. Miller had nothing
to do with the concecting or promoting of this company. So far as I have been informed, the affairs of the mine have been placed in his hands by the leading adventurers, in order that he may settle its affairs and free it from its difficulties, owing to
the non-payment of calls, &c. The mine is a bone fide one, although not at present
at work; but I see no reason why it should not re-commence working as soon as the
defaulting adventurers have paid their arrears.

William Thomas: I am landicord of the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Swanses. I know
the defendant. I was the attesting witness of the signature of the defendant to the
tookee of the transfer to him, and his acceptance of shares in the Wheal Sophia Mine,
dated 5th Deo., 1850. I have known the defendant for several years. I was living

coots, the plantiffs of the above trial will, no doubt, act as a salutary warning to the defaulting adventurers of the Wheal Sophia to come in speedily and pay their calls. The adventurers and friends of the mine have reason to be greatly obliged to Mr. Miller for the masterly way in which he prepared and conducted the plaintiffs' case. The fixing of an adventurer is never, in the plainest case, an easy matter, so that it is a great deal to say that, during the whole of the trial, the plaintiffs' case did not experience a single check.

ACTION AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS FOR MERCHANTS' BILL

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FEB. 27.

Escorr v. Powell AND Cooke.—Mr. Serjeant Byles and Mr. Collier appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Joyce for the defendants. This was an action brought by Mr. the plaintiff; and Mr. Joyce for the defendants. This was an action brought by Mr. Escott, of Tavistock, against the defendants, sharebrokers in the City of London, as shareholders in the Lydford Consols Mining Company, to recover 35.18s. 7d. for goods supplied the mine. Mr. Serjeant Byles, in his statement to the jury, informed them that the action was in reality to enforce the payment of calls due, inasmuch as a great difficulty existed in enforcing calls at law. Merchants to whom debts were due sued derauiting shareholders, who were liable for all goods supplied the mine. The secretary proved the transfer of the shares to the defendants, and stated, in addition, that he had seen the defendants on several occasions since the action was commenced, and they had stated that the action was not being defended by them, as they had no defence: that they had sold the shares before any calls were made to Mr. James Lane, a sharebroker, who promised to register the transfer, and they should have to sue him if they were obliged to pay. Capt. J. Richards, purser of the mine, proved ordering the goods; that they were delivered on the mine and used, being necessary; and that the prices charged were reasonable. On the close of the plaintiff's case, the Chief Justice enquired of Mr. Joyce what answer he had to the action. Mr. Joyce said he had no evidence.—Chief Justice: Then you are satisfied.—Verdict for plaintiff.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN FAVOUR OF IRONFOUNDERS. CARLISLE ASSIZES, FEB. 24. (BEFORE MR. BARON PLATT.)

Jackson v. Hinderson.—Mr. James and Mr. Brett were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pashley and Mr. Udall for the defendant. This was an action brought by the plaintiff. against the defendant for an injury to the crops of the plaintiff by a nuisance occa-

Pachley and Mr. Udall for the defendant. This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for an injury to the crops of the plaintiff by a nuisance occasioned by the smoke out of the chimneys of the defendant's iron and tin manufactory, near Workington, in the county of Cumberland. The defence set up was twofold—First, that the nuisance complained of had existed for 20 years, and that the defendant carried on his iron manufactory as others, who had had the manufactory before him, had done. Secondly, that a lease had been granted by Sir James Lowther, the ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose yearly tenant the plaintiff was, in 1762, for 99 years, to certain persons whose interest had been assigned to the defendant, empowering them to erect and continue works for the manufacture of iron in all and every of its branches. The plaintiff, in answer, denied that the nuisance had been exarried on in the manner alleged, and as to that and the defence under Sir James Lowther's leave, he said that the nuisance was excessive, and was caused by other means than an iron manufactory. The facts proved by the plaintiff were, that the plaintiff was a farmer, and that his crops were damaged by the smoke from the defendant's manufactory. He further proved, that before the defendant came to the manufactory, nothing was done in tinning; it he defendant's principal business, on the contrary, was that of a tin-plate, and not an iron manufactory; and that, on account of the way in which the manufactory was carried on, by erecting new steamengines and chimneys, the smoke was much greater than had ever existed before and that its-plating was not a branch of an iron manufactory. For the defendant, it was contended that no iron manufactory or foundry was at all times alike; that an one time this manufactory had made its iron rails; that the quantity of smoke necessarily differed, according to the manufactory was a table time at the plantiff of the manufactory was a branch of the iron plant is used pig-liven, brought to

Manufacture of Oxalic Acid—On Tuesday, in the cause Smith v. Laming, tried in the Court of Common Pleus, it appeared that the plaintiff had undertaken to instruct the defendant in the manufacture of oxalic acid for certain advantages. The defendant did not fulfil his part of the agreement, and, consequently, this action was brought for damage. It was elicited that there are only three firms in London who manufacture this acid, and they supply all the world with the article. The mode of making it is to mix nitrous acid with molasses, or other saccharine matters, and the mixture deposits the acid in the shape of crystals. This process causes the production of another substance called mother liquor, which, like yeast in beer, sets up the process a second time, and so the manufacture is continued. Until lately oxalic acid was a solic acid was a high as it. 1s., it is now 10½ d, per lb., and has been as low as 6½ d. The former high price arose from the fact that nitrous acid, from its corrosive mature, could only be used in glass or earthenware pots, which were naturally of a small size; but it was discovered, by mixing it with a little sulphuric acid it lost its corrosive character, so that it could be used in large leaden vessels: this discovery caused a great reduction in price. The defendant being desirous of becoming a manufacture of oxalic acid in Paris, the plaintiff agreed to instruct him in the process, and supply him with 29 tons of mother liquor, at the price of 4004, on board in the river. He was likewise to furnish plans for buildings and apparatus to produce it on of oxalic acid per west. The defendant covenanted to carry out the plan within three months, and pay a royalty of 2d. per kilogramme, until he had pald on 364 tons. If the buildings were not ready in six months he was to pay 4004, for the mother liquor. The plans were ready in November, and the mother liquor prepared, but there was great difficulty in getting it into France; as, although the French tariff admitted oxalic acid, it excluded the MANUFACTURE OF OXALIC ACID .- On Tuesday, in the cause Smith v.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—This company have advertised for tenders for the sale of their antimony ore, and also their mundic, both of which they have in abundance in their extensive setts. The assays show about 72 to 75 per cent. of metal in the antimony ore, with about 17 ozs. of silver to the ton, and about 45 per cent. of sulphur in the mundic, with a small quantity of gold and silver. It appears that the silver-lead lodes, which are known to be very extensive, are new being cent, of sulphur in the mundic, with a small quantity of gold and silver. It appears that the silver-lead lodes, which are known to be very extensive, are new being worked, and the company will soon be in a position to offer this ore also for sale. These results cannot but be highly satisfactory to the shareholders, especially when it is known that it was only on the 4th of Jan. last their engine commenced working.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION,-Yesterday, Messrs. J. White DALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION.—I esterday, Messrs. J. White and Son submitted for public competition, at the Auction Mart, the machinery and materials of Allt-y-Crib Mine, and also fifty 2400ths parts or shares in the Porkellis United Mines, situate in the purish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. At these mines large quantities of fin ore have been raised, and the sales during the last quarter realised 3111. 17a, 3d. The shares were sold with all calls paid up, and were offered in 10 lots of five shares each. The first lot fetched 10. per share, the next eight lots 9t. 15a, per share, and the last lot 10t. per share. The machinery and materials of Allt-y-Crib were sold for 1851.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WALES.—Some gentlemen last week, acting upon the instructions given by Mr. Calvert ir. his gold book, discovered in an abandone copper mine some exceedingly rich gold quartz, which is supposed to run for severa hundred yards. The specimens, in which the gold is found thickly disceminated, an large, and equal to some of the rich Californian and Australian specimens.

DIED, -On Saturday last, Wm. Daubuz, Esq., the head of the great Tin

for many years in the same family with him. I know him to be a shareholder in the Wheal Sophia Mine. I am well acquainted with his handwriting; I have frequently seen him write. The letter produced, addressed to Mr. Anwyl, the purser of the mine fact that his company. The defendant has favered the mine fact that the seed of transfer of the shareholder in this company. The defendant has favered the mine to attend, he told and authorised me to vote for him as I should think fit. A deed of transfer of the share, the defendant seed to the nebugotherwise engaged and unable to attend, he told and authorised me to vote for him as I should think fit. A deed of transfer of the shares, the defendant seed excution of which I attested, was c-ceuted at the same time as the notice of transfer.

The plaintiffs' having given defendant notice to produce the deed of transfer of the share time as the notice of transfer.

The plaintiffs' having given defendant notice to produce the deed of transfer, which the defendant declined to produce, put in and read the notice directed to Mr. Ward, of Upperton, purser of the Wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the share time as the notice of transfer.

The plaintiffs' having given defendant seed to produce the deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer or the win Dec., 1850, from Charles Eesam to the defendant, of 2-3/2lth parts of the Wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited a deed of transfer of the wheal Sophia Mine, which recited the same reliable of the defendant, and the same rel March 2.—As we approach the next quarterly meetings of the iron trade in the district, the usual speculations are afloat. By some it is said a rise will be declared, and that the state of the market, and the advance declared, but that the prices of the trade, ansert that there will not be an advance declared, but that the prices of last meeting will be continued, subject to such advances on play-town as circumstance and the subject of the trade, assert that there will not be an advance declared, but that the prices of last meeting will be continued, subject to such advances on play-town as circumstance of the trade, assert that there will not be an advance declared, but that the prices of last meeting will be continued, subject to such advance, and such is the general opinion of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the present play the prices of the declared of the declared of the prices of the declared of the dec

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AND ANTHRACITE COAL

The arrival of this noble ship appears, at last, to have solved the question of practicability of establishing steam communication with our Australian colonies, supporting, and commercially remunerative; for without these latter the essen of permanency are wanting. The time is past when bad management can any labe bolstered up by enormous subsidies from the public purse; fresh Poot Office tracts, in that sense, are virtually abolished; and the promoters of Australian at communication have only to look to obtaining the greatest amount of traffic, and raing their vessels at the lovest cost. These objects have been kept in view, and ceasafily attained, during the late voyage of the Great Bridain. Before leaving I and in August last, the question of fuel had been one of anxious consideration; cost of that item, on her first voyage to Australia and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. On her first voyage to Australia and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. The Australian and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. The Australian and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. The Australian and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. The Australian and back, having reached an assainment fabolism. The Australian is a subsequently witnessed some satisfactory trials on board her Majecty's with Weish anthracite, the owners determined mainly to use this fael, and look of it were put on board from the pits of Messrs. Myers and Kirkwood, a consideration with weight and the advice given. The times of her outward and homeward mis well known; the homeward being unusually unpropilious as to winds. The sumption of fael on her first voyage to Australia, in 1822, was, from various can 50, 53, and even 60, exist, per hour, with all boilers at work; under the same units of the advice The arrival of this noble ship appears, at last, to have solved the questi practicability of establishing steam communication with our Australian color

INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL,—In the recent files of New York pay we find a notice from Washington, Jan. 27, to the effect that James Lane, Esq., who had been engaged for some months past surveying the Atrato ship-canal relationship that the recent for the representation of the representat

THE CALORIC SHIP .- We learn from New York, that the Erics THE CALORIC SHIP.—We learn from New York, that the Erican made an experimental trip after the alterations in her machinery. The Primare—"None beside Capt. Ericsson, he owners, and others immediately interested on board, but we learn that the performances of the ship were such as to all highest degree of satisfaction. The difficulty of making the engines air-tight has to be greater than could have been anticipated; yet this is being gradually or The wheels on the trip made 6½ turns on a very small pressure—say, one-fourth maximum pressure which (in the words of one well qualified to know) is in and which will be earried. Her cylinders are but 60 inches, instead of 100, at Collins steamers; and it is affirmed that, even with the pressure already attains posing she was provided with cylinders of the latter dimensions, she might had riven with any desired speed. The greatest interest was manifested on ing known that the Ericsson had gone down the Bay, and eager enquiry made at result. The quantity of fuel consumed on the trip was quite insignificant time that has yet clapsed since the keel of the Ericsson was laid is not so loss necessary to build an ordinary first-class ocean steamer." THE MET DRNWAL

rular and their bran all, they ed by a sm rd as to de and as a second of the color of discovery ast; at having cleared a and raisers follower discovere

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THE METALLIFEROUS VEINS OR LODES OF DEVON AND BRWALL, AND THE METHODS OF MINING THEM.

BY MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, M.R. [Continued from the Mining Journal of February 18.]

ngular and interesting instances of the eccentric positions of lodes their branches have occurred. In the Great Wheal Towan Mine, wall, they had for years been following a string of quartz, accomwall, they had for years been following a string of quartz, accomed by a small quantity of rich copper ore; the walls of this lode were ard as to deter them from commencing operations on it for cross-cutated as to deter them from commencing operations on it for cross-cutated as to deter them from commencing operations on it for cross-cutated in the placed it, when, to his great surprise, a quantity of water black colour issued, which he tried by the usual miner's test-viz., ing his fingers in the substance and applying them to his candle, as the colour gave unmistakeable indications of copper. This fortudiscovery laid the foundation of two of the largest fortunes Cornwall boast; at that very time the proprietary had determined to stop the having long worked it "Hoping against hope." It is said the cleared a guinea a minute for years, both night and day; the men e and raised the ores to grass for Id in 11. At Levant, also, the refollowed a string of ore in a similar manner, when, by a cross-cut, discovered the long-sought-for wealth. This mine has returned mous profits to the lucky adventurers, and is now profitably prosed to the great depth of 200 fathoms. At the adjoining mine, Botalthey have during the last few months cut, at the depth of 185 fms., they in of grey copper ore, 20 in. wide, that will yield upwards of ser cent, pure metal. These are by no means the deepth of the cent, pure metal. These are by no means the deepth of the cent, united Mines, the Great Consolidated Mines, and many others, been worked to 300 fathoms, the veins affording metal the whole of way down. ed by a small quantity of rich copper ore; the walls of this lode were

been worken work in say down.

be difficulty of draining the water from, and the unwillingness of to descend to their work, in such places, the water being in great tity, and very hot, the air, also, being bad, greatly impedes the ing of mines to such vast depths; and no wonder, for it takes a man equarters of an hour to descend, and an hour and a quarter to ascend reprendicular ladders; sometimes being obliged to carry tools and as to the weight of 14 or 16 lbs.; this labour can only be undertaken blust youth, and at high prices, so that if the runeral be not very allant is the hope of gain, that despite the fatigue and loss of health, at youths are found daring enough to undertake the difficult and errous task.

erous task.

wing thus given an idea of the lodes, or veins, in their lengths, is, depths, and, I trust. anfliciently elucidated their natures, I shall ged to explain the methods adopted to work them. Lodes are discreted in most cases by accident, or by scarching cliffs, quarries, or deep ngs; sometime they are laid bare in water-courses, in others by the mas, after he or rains and frosts, exuding at the surface, and throwest a stair, of iron, of a peculiar nature. Others, again, are detected pings of water-flowing from them, and depositing a ferruginous subsets, it flows along its channel; and not a few from the circumstance water they are slightly heated.

prings of water-flowing from them, and depositing a ferruginous subset water being slightly heated.

An epractice of divining by a rod of thorn or hazel was formerly much egue amongst the Cornish miners, and was called by them "dowsing," was performed by old men (in whom the virtue was supposed to exast that of telling fortunes is confided to old women), holding a rod of branches, of one year's growth, in both hands, when, by a peculiar at of the wrists, the rod assumes an upright position, like the letter A, dowser then walked slowly over the ground, and if he came over a, the sensitive dowsing-stick would instantly reverse its situation, and ome like the letter V. This is now exploded by scientific miners, ther with many other antiquated superstitions, but is still firmly ted in some districts, and within the last three weeks I have seen it d. We will suppose a lode to be discovered by some one or other of above agencies, and I will direct your attention to the drawing, —, an imaginary plan of a mine; No. —, is a section of the same; No. — is a transverse section of the same spot. The undulating line, ked green, is to show the surface of the land vertically, and A to be gossan discovered by a pit sunk a few feet, and giving indications of der by cutting across it in every way, you will ascertain the direction which it runs by its walls; when another pit, called a costeaning, node-pit, must be sunk at a little distance, as at n, and so again at all when, having satisfied yourself that the lode is continuous and alliferous, you will sink as low as the water will permit, to test its duce; this is generally only a work requiring a small expenditure of and capital, water being very abundant in lodes—indeed, it is one heir leading features.

ocess is to make a cutting 6 feet high, by 3 feet wide, from onext process is to make a cutting 5 feet night, by 5 feet wide, from owest part of the sett that is convenient to intersect the lode at \(\varepsilon\); a this is accomplished, the water will be drawn off, and operations at once commence from this level to the surface. This cutting is d the adit level, from which all future depths are reckoned, as so y fathoms below the adit: its careful execution is of the utmost im-

at this is accomplished, the water will be drawn off, and operations by at once commence from this level to the surface. This cutting is led the adit level, from which all future depths are reckoned, as so of pathoms below the adit: its careful execution is of the utmost implications and the surface, as nearly all the water raised from the mine by subsequent opeins have to be poured through this channel. This is a very costly be telious affair, but one that cannot well be avoided. In some mines y by common consent allow each other the privilege of making cuts beir respective properties, when the adits become a kind of common as the last of the dist of Gwennap, as it is called, extends their respective properties, when the adits become a kind of common as some as the backs of the adits (i. e., the space between them and surface) are exhausted, if they contain mineral which is worth raising to toften the case,—the next process is to sink a shaft perpendicularly, the lode at a depth, as at r, or on the underlie of the lode, as at to a certain distance, usually 10 fms., and then drive on the course of slode, to raise the minerals therein contained; or make a cross-cut in the perpendicular shaft for the same purpose. It is necessary, after ing driven a certain distance, for the sake of ventilation, that shafts, led air-shafts, which may also be used for other purposes, should be k at—and—. The 10 fathom level, as this horizontal cutting is med, will, of course, drain all the lode between it and the adit level, en the miners will commence stoping the backs,—that is, to work updais in such places as they find the lode productive, letting the metal by break from it fall into the level, when they convey it to the shafts, best uit their convenience, for being brought to the surface. They hold the places are they find the lode productive, letting the metal by break from it fall into the level, when they convey it to the shafts, best uit their convenience, for being brought to the surface. They hold the properties of the p

hausted, the shares actually sold for the mere value of the machinery and materials; when, in a few weeks, in consequence of a discovery in one of the lower levels, the shares rose to 4201., and are now paying handsome dividends.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

GOLD IN ENGLAND-ITS UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

GOLD IN ENGLAND—ITS UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

From the City Article of the Times of Monday we extract the following remarks, relative to alleged discrepancies between the results of assays and those given by trials on a large scale with Berdan's machine:—

"The annexed statement has been furnished of some curious discrepancies between chemical analyses of ore and the results reported by Berdan's machine:— 'The South Devon Mining Company, situated on the banks of the Tamar, have made a very careful investigation of their lodes and cross-coarses, with a view to ascertain the presence of the precious metals, in consequence of the large return of gold made by Berdan's machine. In every case analyses showed an amount of the precious metals very widely different from that returned by Berdan; but it is singular that the relative quantity was very similar. By Berdan's machine an amount of gold is shown which would yield an enormous profit, while the amount by analysis in no case would pay for working. The general results obtained are very curious; for, as a rule, gold was most largely found in the deepest parts of the mine; and, although a stream was diverted, no gold was discovered in grains, but the micaceous gravel contained as small quantity, free from silver. One lock aione contained silver and no gold; but in 12 cases both gold and silver were found. More gold was found in the lodes in the clayslate than in lodes in the granite; and the walls of the lode, where the clay-slate was mineralised and became ferruginous, also contained both gold and silver. These experiments manifestly show a very extensive distribution of the precious metals, but no light has been thrown upon the extraordinary discrepancy between the chemical and mechanical process. One yields upwards of 4 ozs. to the ton, operating upon 70 lbs.; the other, by operating upon a few hundred grains, only show 2 dwts. to the value of the gold in England till the discrepancy of these reports is satisfactorily accounted for."

The discrepancy alluded to in thi

and mechanical process. One yields upwards of 4 ozs. to the ton, operating upon a few hundred grains, only shows? dwts. to the ton. With such facts before us, it is wise for the public to pause before they estimate the value of the gold in England till the discrepancy of these reports is assistatorily accounted for."

The discrepancy alluded to in this report has occurred so often, and in so many fifferent hands, that it is quite certain it must arise from some cause other than any control which the parties making the trials may be supposed to exercise over the result. In looking over the Report of the New Fork Company, a pamphlet printed in America some aix months ago, we find a report of an experiment by Ir. J. R. Chilton, one of the most eminent analytical chemists of America, which is so similar to the tase state of in the Times that we give it entils:—

"Berdon's Crushing and Amalgamating Machines.—I give below the result of an experiment made with Derdon's crushing and amalgamating machine, at the Novelty sisted of a laminated variety of gold-hearing quarts.

By cannot be a particle of gold could be observed, but on examining a number of pieces with a pocket lense, some few particles were found. \$17 lbs. of the above ore were first partially crushed by passing it through a pair of rollers; 20 lbs. of pure mercury were then put into the Berdan amalgamator, and after the pan was put in motion, the crushed ore was added at intervals. At the expiration of 20 minutes the whole had been put in. The waste ore, as it passed from the Berdan machine, was received into one of Buffum's small amalgamators, collected together, weighed 60 lbs. 9 ozs., having lout just 7 ozs. It was passed through buckkin, by which a small portion of amalgam was obtained. The purpose of clearing it as much as possible from the wester of tailings, colidering the operation of the machine, the tailings which passed from the second or small amalgamator were collected. About a bushel was thus obtained. The mercury from the two amalgamators, c

other, even very considerably. Dr. Chilton and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey both admit the unequal distribution of the precious metal in its ores to be a sufficient reason for a discrepancy.

It may, however, be said, that the results given above are all in favour of the machine as against the assay; but those who have watched the history of these experiments (now nearly 1000 in number), as it has been given in this Journal, will remember other cases in which the results by the machine fell below the assays, while in most cases where they were compared, the two agreeds an early as could have been expected. It is, at least, satisfactory that averything relating to the experiments has been given to the public, whether favourable to the machine or not. Let us speak plainly on this subject.—The discrepancy alluded to must arise from one of two causes—either gold is so unequally disseminated in its ores as to render an assay in some cases fallacious, or the large experiments have been unwarrantably tampered with. We fancy that few will accuse Messrs. Johnson and Matthey of lending themselves to so nefarious a transaction, while nothing in the course of Mr. Berdan, nor that of any maker of gold-reducing machinery, to create expectations as to the yield of ores which the first machine put in operation at the mines must instantly disappoint and belie. Who, then, has an apparent interest in this short-lived deception? Those companies that have purchased machines after obtaining satisfactory results from previous trials, bave given good evidence of the sincerity of their faith in the genuine character of their ores, as well as of the experiments; while those who, after repeated trials, bave given good evidence of the sincerity of their faith in the genuine character of their ores, as well as of the experiments; while those who, after repeated trials, bave given good evidence of the sincerity of their shares, are exhibiting a magnanimity which may possibly lie at the foundation of this whole question.

We understand Berdan's machines have been sold to a company—the whole of the shares having been taken up amongst a few individuals, who intend erecting immediately extensive works on the banks of the Thames, sufficiently capacious to reduce ores in large quantities. A portion of the works are expected to be in operation within a fortnight. The machines at Windsor Iron-Works are now being taken down and removed to the new premises; consequently, the trials are suspended for a short time. At the beginning of the week several important experiments were made, one being upon 7 to 8 tons, which is reported to be very satisfactory. Considerable disappointment, however, arose through the sudden stoppage. The Mariquita Company was to have tried 3 cwts, of rich stuff; and the Drewsteignton Company had several tons to be experimented on; but these, with many others, were doomed to await the new arrangement. We believe Mr. Cattry, the manager of the company, is making every exertion to get three or four machines to work with the least possible delay.

We shall publish next week an account of the experiments made up to the time of taking down the machine.

We have also received some experiments made by Mr. Perkes's machine. A sam.

We have also received some experiments made by Mr. Perkea's machine. A san ple from a private mine, sent by Mr. Hutton, of Moorgate-street, yielded at the rat of 24 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwts.; and from the Britannia Min 8 cwts. 3 grs. 7 lbs. of gossan, from different localities, yielded 1 oz. 6 dwts. 16 gr = 3 ozs. 15 dwts. 13 grs. to the ton.

GEOLOGY—Its VALUE TO THE MINER.—Some months ago, in walking over a large tract of mineral sett, in South Derbyshire, Prof. Ansted was led to remark that the result of scientific operations, energetically conducted, would inevitably lead to discoveries of ore, that would amply reward a proprietary disposed to carry out his remarks: the opinion expressed was not lost upon some of those to whom it was given, and after a few spirited operations had been made, rich deposits of lead ore have been laid open, that are exciting the wonder and admiration of geoof lead ore have been laid open, that are exciting the wonder and admiration of geo-logical theories having led to such a speedy and practical development of the mineral resources of the district. The Professor's remarks on the want of enterprise in such a wide spread mineral district, where only superficial workings up to the present time have been made, have inspired the Calver Sough and Wren Park proprietors with anbounded confidence of success, and they are actively preparing for the spirited work ing of their valuable property to its utmost limits.

COAL ON THE PACIFIC .- Mr. Benham, of San Francisco, who over in Washington territory, examining the coal mines, reports that in Bellingham Bay there is a mine of 16 ft. in depth, with a dip of 45 degrees. The vein is of solid coal, with the exception of two strats of clay, one of four, the other of five inches. These, it is thought, will disappear as the mines are sunk below. The vein juts upon the bay, running off from the shore in a north-easterly direction. The bed of the coal is 40 ft. above high-water mark. Preparations are being made to develope these mines at once: 100 tons of this coal, placed in the San Francisco market, commanded, it is said, within \$10 the highest market price. The mine is situated within a quarter of a mile of deep water, and one and a half day's sail of the outward mouth of the straits.

ulators reaping a rich reward for their outlay. A striking instance is that had worked profitably for many years were apparently ex-

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

H. Watson: Working brass and copper.—C. H. Collette: Reducing ores.—W. and J. Longmaid: Vegetable charcoll.—J. Boydell: Reverberatory furnaces.—B. W. Firth: Breaks, &c., for railway trains.—W. Neilson: Blowing engines.—J. W. Moseley: Uniting glass and argillaceous cylinders, &c.—A. Pope: Crushing, &c., quarts, &c.—G. W. Knocker: Rotatory motive power by water.—J. Perry: Drilling machine.—J. Ramsbottom: Railway hoist.—G. Tournay: Motive power.—D. and J. Brown: Axles.—W. Duuck and W. Wilson: Gas heating apparatus.—J. Young: Gas making.
—J. Rives: Railways.—H. Bridges: Buffers.—A. J. B. L. Marcecheau: Locomotive engines.—J. Getty: Plating iron vessels.—W. Macnab: Steam-engine.—S. Perkes: Yalve cocks.—G. Wilson: Axle boxes.—T. Summerfield: Chromatic glass and glass faced bricks.—J. Prichard: Screw propellers.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

A. A. de Reginald Hely, Cannon-row, Westminster—Improvements applicable to shades or chimneys for lamps, gas, and other burners.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improved construction of railroad carriage axles.

B. Waygood, Newington Causeway—Improvements in portable forges.

J. Smalley, Bishopsgate, Wigan, and W. Smirk, Ince-Improvement in railway carriage axles.

P. A. le Comte de Fontaine-moreau, South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in lighting for comsuming the earbon escaping combustion in ordinary fiames.

W. Nash, Burslem—Improved mode of manufacturing china and earthenware articles on the lathe.

C. Bloomer, Gold's Hill West Bergeral of the street of the str

Nash, Burslem—Improved mode of manufacturing china and earness ware are so not be lathe.

[anchors.]

Son the lathe.

[anchors.]

Bloomer, Gold's Hill, West Bromwich—Improvements in the manufacture of Burleigh, King's-cross—Improved railway crossings as adapted to the double-led rail and the ordinary rail and chair.

[railways.]

Fernandez de Castro, Madrid—Improved means of preventing accidents on Chambers, and J. Chambers, Thorncliffe Iron Works, near Sheffield—Improves in kitchen ainks.

[pelling vessels.]

T. Chambers, and J. Chambers, Thorneliffe Iron Works, near Sheffield—Improvements in kitchen sinks,
A. E. L. Beliford, Castle-street, Holborn—Improvements in paddle-wheals for proT. V. Lee, Lockyer-terrace, Plymonth—Improvements in the construction of certain
machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of bricks and tiles.
F. C. Calvert, Manchester—Improvements in the treatment of naphthas and other
volatile hydro-carbons, and in the application of the same to various useful purposes.
J. Cundy, Victoria-road Kensington—Improvements in gas sloves.
E. W. Burrows, Pentonville—Improvements in the construction of cranes and other
machines for raising heavy bodies.
W. B. Johnson, Manchester—Improvements in steam-engines, and in apparatus
J. Nasmyth, Patricroft—Improvements in the pistons and piston rods of steam hammers and pile drivers, and in the parts in immediate connection therewith.
Rev. W. R. Bowditch, Wakefield, Yorkshire—Improvements in the purification of
gas, and in the application of the materials employed therein.

Fonging Metals.—Mr. R. Morrison, engineer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has patented an apparatus for forging, shaping, and crushing iron and other materials, and for driving piles. These improvements are mainly carried into effect by substituting for the hammer-block, piston, and piston-rod of large hammers, a cy-lindrical bar of wrought-iron or other metal, to form the working hammer. On this bar the working piston, together with the guiding surfaces for the perpendicular movements, are either forged or cast solid, the bar itself being truly turned through-out its length. The steam cylinder is boiled to a pair of plate standards, stiffened at the back by strong ribs, and the piston has works through upper and lower stuffing boxes in the cylinder, whilst it is guided by a T-head at its upper projecting end.

boxes in the cylinder, whilst it is guided by a T-head at its upper projecting end.

GLASS.—Mr. T. Y. Hall, coal-owner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented some improvements in combining glass with other materials. This invention relates to a mode of increasing the durability of glass, without interfering to any great extent with its transparency, and consists in the combination with glass, either on the surface or internally, of transparent, or partially transparent metal, such as wire-gause, perforated copper, platina, tale, &c. This may be effected by fusing such metals, or other materials, with the glass, or by imbedding the other materials in the glass when in a plastic state, or in any other convenient method.

SAPETYLAMSE —Mr. Hall has also accurated a retart for some improve-

SAFETY-LAMPS .- Mr. Hall has also secured a patent for some improve SAFETY-LAMPS.—Mr. Hall has also secured a patent for some improvements in safety-lamps, part or parts of such improvements being applicable to the consumption or prevention of smoke, and for the purposes of ventilation generally. In one of the inventor's arrangements, which sufficiently illustrates his invention, the chamber of the lamp is composed of disc glass for about three-fourths of its circumference, the other portion being composed of double wire-gauze, to the inside of which is attached a parabolic reflector, in conjunction with a plano-convex lens, either polygonal or not. The glass portion of the chamber is protected from injury by wire-gauze or tale, or the glass may be combined with metal, according to another invention, for which Mr. Hall has applied for letters patent.

LAMPS.—Mr. G. Deards, of Harlow, Essex, has patented some improvements in lamps, which relate to the application of spirit vapour-lamps to railway.

Example of tails, or the glass may be combined with metal, according to another invention, for which Mr. Hall has applied for letters patent.

Lamps.—Mr. G. Deards, of Harlow, Essex, has patented some improvements in lamps, which relate to the application of spirit vapour-lamps to railway-trains, and to those purposes generally where lamps are required to be moved through the air quickly; and the improvements consist of sausing the wick of such a lamp to be enclosed in a tube which is perforated at its lower end, and which descends into the vessel containing the spirit. In order to prevent the strong currents of air coming against the upper part of the tube where the vapour is generated, and near where the vapour is ignited, the tube passes through a closed chamber, the lower part of which covers the opening into the vessel containing the spirit.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Mr. W. Baines, of Coverdale-terrace, near Birmingham, has patented an invention which has for its object a better construction of the permanent ways of railways. The rails are made with ribs or projections on their sides, and at right-angles, or nearly so, to the sides, to receive the fish-joints, by which the latter will be made to offer a better support. At the crossings, the rails which come together atan angle, or form the point, are made similar in form at their under to their upper surfaces, so that when worn on the latter they may be turned over, in order tofs the rails more securely in chairs than heretofore, and to allow of the rails being thus turned over. Each chair is made with a hollow jaw on one side, to receive a fliing-piece, which will, when a rail is turned over, compensate for the deficient part of the rail which is worn away; the other jaw is also made hollow and inclined, to receive a thickness of wood of feixble material, between which and the rail adjusting metal wedges are used, which in one form are drawn towards each other, and in the other are made to rot-te in the face of each other; the faces being made with the other

RALLWAY CALLS,—The amount falling due in March is 446,047t.

20,000t. of which is for foreign lines. In March, last year, the calls were 692,647t and in March, 1852, 500,342t. The total calls for the first three months of 1854 amout o 3,353,473t. against 2,599,533t. in the corresponding three months of last year, at 1,632,140t. in 1852. This statement still shows an increased demand for money frailway purposes at home and abroad.

Transactions on the Stack Erchange.

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MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is able to

INING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is able to TRANSACT BUSINESS in most of the successful and promising MINING 10 Devon United, £2.

10 Devon United, £2.

10 Exmoor, 20s.

300 Exmoor, 20s.

300 North Hiugain, 4s.

20 Sortridge, £1.

20 Langford, 14s. 6d.

301 Tenault, 9s.

10 Stoke Climsland, £4½.

200 Stoke Climsland, £4½.

200 Stoke Climsland, £4½.

200 Stoke Clims West, £½.

10 Stoke Climsland, £4½.

200 Stoke Clims West, £½.

10 Stoke Climsland, £4½.

10 Stoke Climsland, £4

A PPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, and HEALTH PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment, A PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiments, LEA AND PERRINS' WORLESTERBHIRE GAUES.

Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal designs univ

D JAIDHERAMOD UVA YAWALLA

A NTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST, at
he rate of FIVE PER CENT, per annum for the half-year ending March 31, 1834,
iii be RECEIVABLE on and after the 4th of April next, on the amount paid up (£9)
a the shares in this company.

will be RECEIVABLE on and after the 4th of April next, on the amount paid up (180) on the shares in this company.

The certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, City, seven clear days previous to the delivery of the interest warrants.

The amount of interest payable on the respective certificates is as follows:

On a certificate of 5 shares

Ditto 10 ditto 111 10

Ditto 20 ditto 3 3 3 8

Ditto 30 ditto 71 19 2

Shareholders who have paid up the whole amount, are entitled to interest at the above rate (25 per cent. per annum upon £10 shares.

By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors of the Company.

14, King William-street, City, Feb. 21, 1854.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT CROW HILL MINE, NEAR CLARE, IRELAND.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, a 20-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE for pumping, with first piece of main rod attached, and steam and feed pipes: a lass fly-wheel, 14 ft. diam., weighing about 4½ tons; a crank, 2 ft. 9 in. long, with the shaft and two pinion wheels; an excellent sweep rod, about 1 ton weight; a 12-in. plunger pole, staffing-box, and working barrel, with H piece, top door piece, clack seatings and valves; also one 8-in. working barrel, 9 ft. long. The whole of the above materials are in good condition. Terms, cash on delivery.

Tenders will be received up to Twelve on Wednesday, the 13th of March next, addressed to Mr. Robert Smith, 23. Bucklersbury, of whom further particulars maybe had on application; and also of Capt. Thomas King, on the mine.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the SETT of the NORTH WHEAL BULLER, or GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS MINE, situate near Redruth, Cornwall, with the steam-engine, materials, &c., in one lot. Apply at the mine, to Capt. William Sincock, or Jno. Haye, E-q.; or to E. Vates, 3, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

TO AL-FIELD AND LEAD MINE IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE the COAL in the Marquis of Allsa's lands, in the parish of COYLTON, and five miles from Ayr. The extent of the field is above 400 acres, the whole of which is believed to contain several seams of coal similar to what is now being wrought in the adjoining estates of sundrum and Drongan. Ironstone has also been found in the lands. The line of railway from Ayr to Daimellington, now in the course of formation, passes near the lands, and can be connected with them by a branch, which will be entirely within Lord Allac's property.

Also, the LEAD in Lord Allac's lands, in the parish of KIRKMICHAEL, and within two miles of the village of Dairrongle, near to which the Ayr and Daimellington Bailways Company will, it is expected, have a station.

For futher information, application may be made to Mesars. Hunter, Blair, and Cowan, W. S., Edinburgh; John Geddes, Esq., mining engineer, Edinburgh; or Thomas Dykes, Castle Maybole, all of whom will show specimens of the lead ore.

Feb. 8, 1854.

COAL PROPERTY ON THE BANKS OF THE ASHBY AND COVENTRY CANAL.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, valuable COAL MINES, bring under 210 acres of land, about four miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Greatest depth 209 yards.—Plans, sections, and particulars may be had of, and tenders will be also received by, William Suythe, Esq., solicitor, No. 12, Serie-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; and by J. C. Bailoy, Esq., bickershaw Colliery, near Wigan.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—A VEIN of this superior COAL, of the finest quality, showing a face of 6 ft. thickness, has just been struck at about 60 fms depth. The colliery is situate on one of the Estuaries of Milford Haven, with access to water-carriage from a white belonging to the same proprieter, and within one mile and a balf of one of the proposed stations on the South Wates Railway, now in rapid formation between Haverfordwest and Neyland, the terminal point on Milford Haven. Farties with competent capital to work the same may receive every information, and terms, on application to Messrs. John Harvey and Sons, Land Agents, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

Agents, taveflordwest, Pembrokechire.

RON AND COAL MINES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—

A Bill having been brought into Parliament to limit the liability of partners with respect to mines, and there being a probability that from in particular, and also coal, will continue in great demand, and even increase for years to come, the AD-YERTISER, as a preliminary step, is induced to OFFER, to be VIGOROUSLY WORKED, on the most perfect system (the iron into bars, rods, sheets, &c.), about SEVENTY ACRES, through which the Trent and Mersey Canal passes, and about 100 yards distant the North Staffordshire Railway. The mines are worked approximately to its boundary, which abuts upon one of the most rapidly increasing towns in the kingdom, containing about 19,000 inhabitants. Its declivity from the town in the direction of both canal and railway, and also of one of the tributary streams forming the head of the Trent. contains valuable means (if rightly applied) for economising drainage of, as well as raising and transit of both ore and coal, and manipulation of the iron. The estate is described by mineral engineers as containing many mines, and some of them as the thickest and richest ores in the locality.—Address, by letter only (under the hand of principals, their solicitors, or agenta-in-chief), Mr. r letter only (under the hand of principals, their solicitors, or agenta-in-chief kars, the Tileries, Tunstall, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

VALUABLE ROYALTY TO LET.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, for such a Term as may be agreed upon, the IRON ORE under the ancient freehold part of the estate of George Dixon, Esq., containing about SIXTY ACRES, situate at BIGBRIGG, in the parish of FGREMONT, at the distance of three to four miles from WHITEHAVEN, near the proposed new railway, and adjoining the proved from-ore Works of Messrs. S. and J. Lindow, of the best hematite ore. Proposals in writing, stating the amount of the annual fixed and tonnage rents proposed to be paid, will be received by Messrs. Pranty and Postlermaire, solicitors, Whitehaven (from whom further particulars may be known), until Wednesday, the 8th March, 1854, shortly after which day the tenant will be declared.

LIGIBLE SITE FOR IRONWORKS.—TO BE LET, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, a MINERAL PROPERTY, consisting of about 2000 acres, containing 1RON ORE, COAL, LIME, FREESTONE, and FIRE CLAY. The iron ore has been analysed, and found to yield about 45 per cent. of iron. There are four seams of coal proved, each about 3 feet in thickness, of excellent quality. The limestone, freestone, and fire-clay are abundant.

The distance from Warkworth Harbour is about 12 miles, and from the Acklington Station about eight miles; it is in contemplation to construct a branch railroad to Rothbury from the trunk line, which will run through a part of the property. Specimens of the ironstone, with a copy of the analysis, may be seen at Mears. Druce and Sons, 19, Billiter-square, London; and further particulars may be had on reference to Mr. Benton, Brenckburn Priory, near Morpett.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT, containing all the well-known VEINS of ANTHRACTEE COAL and RON MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F.," Post-office, Neath.

IRON MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F.," Post-office, Neath.

HARES WANTED.—Mr. RICHARD TREDINNICK, No. 42, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, DEALS IN every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, INSURANCE, and other SHARES, GOVERNMENT FUNDS, and PUBLIC SECURITIES GENERALLY.

Mr. Tandinnick is constantly in the markets, and possesses unusually great facilities for the purchase and disposal of mining and other negociable securities; and as he is ostenably a DEALER in SHARES, he respectfully offers his services to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke as he is ostenably a DEALER in SHARES, he respectfully offers his services to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke as he is ostenably a DEALER in SHARES, he respectfully offers his services to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke as he is ostenably a DEALER in SHARES, he respectfully offers his services to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke as he is ostenably a DEALER in SHARES, he respectfully offers his services to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broke as timed to the public both as buyer and seller, through which the usual commission paid to a broken as the services of the public both as the manuel of the method of the

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, bee to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their
profile avery two or three months, which average from 15 to 30 per cent., with every
prospect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, rullway,
and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARE'S
in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in fall operation, with efficient machinery,
&c., for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working,
which, at present prices, cannot fall to renumerate all who invest; a careful selection
of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific,
and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. UfT. PULLES and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally
or by letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

MINING, AND GOLD DIGGINGS, SPECULATIONS.—
Mr. HOPKINS has just RETURNED from AUSTRALIA, and will immediately RESUME his PROFESSIONAL DUTIES in LONDON, as CONSULTING ENGINEER on MINERAL PROFERITES, &c.
Hischients will receive in a few days every information relative to the Gold Regions of Australia, and what is required to ensure success to public companies in that part of the world.—33, Thurlos-square, Brompton, 3d March, 1834.

M. WILLIAM JONES, having the MANAGEMENT of some LEAD MINES in SCOTLAND, but whose time, after the 31st March next, will not be fully occupied, is desirous of OBTAINING the MANAGEMENT, or PE-RIODICAL INSPECTION, of OTHER LEAD MINES, either in the NORTH OF ENGLAND or IRELAND. Mr. Jones is 35 years of age, and has been engaged in lead mining for 29 years, having, previous to his present engagements (one of which he has beld for nine years), assisted his fether in the management of some very extensive and productive lead mines in different parts of Great Britain. Testimonials of good character can be obtained from his present and former employers.—Address, Mr. William Jones, mining agent, Lamloch, Carsphairn, Ayr, N. B.

(APT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a RESPECTABLE PERSON, who has from £1000 to £1200 at command, acquainted with mining, whose attention will be required, to JOIN the FREEHOLDER in WORKING COALS and IRONSTONE MINES on royalty, through which shafts are sunk, and other valuable measures known to exist, all within about 80 yards of the surface, which minerals are in great demand and saleable at the pit's mouth, situated in South Staffordshire. Considerable profits may be realised. N.B. None but principals will be answered. Apply, "Box 66," Post-office, Birmingham.

AS WORKS SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, fully competent to undertake the MANAGEMENT of the CARBONISING DEPARTMENT of large and important works. Salary to commence at £500 per annum. No party need apply who has not already discharged similar duties. Application to be made by letter only (pre-paid), stating age and present occupation, to "H. H. M.," J. Isaacson, Esq., solicitor, Norfolk-street, Strand.

TO PIT SINKERS.—LONGS, KEELING, AND CO. are desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for SINKING a DEEP SHAFT on their land at the PENNYWELL ROAD COLLIERY, BRISTOL.—For plan and particulars, apply to Mr. G. Chick, Stapleton-road, Bristol.

TO MINING CAPTAINS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FIRST-CLASS MINING CAPTAIN, to superintend generally the underground operations of a large company in one of the mining districts of North America. The highest qualifications, and the best testimonials for integrity and skill, will be required. Salary £400 per annum.—Apply by letter to Prof. Ansted, 17, Manchestgrstreet, London.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—ON SALE, a quantity of WROUGHT-IRON TYRED WHEELS, 2.ft. 6 in. diam., with 3 in. axles, 4 ft. 5 ½ in. gauge (inside bearings), in excellent condition. Price £6 10s. per set.—Apply to Tuos.
Pranson and Co., Liver Ironworks, Boundary-street, Liverpool.

TO ENGINEERS, &c. — TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a RIRST-RATE CONCERN, IN FULL OPERATION, with FOUNDRIES, &c., doing a good trade, within 20 miles of Birmingham. A comparatively small capitalist will find it a rare opportunity: — Apply (free) to Mr. John S. Dunn, Coventry; or Mr. Charles Seymour, Bull-street, Birmingham.

TO BE SOLD, THIRTY IRON WAGGONS, varying in capacit from 30 to 42 owts., adapted to a railroad of 3 ft. 2½ in. gauge. The whee being under the waggons can be altered to any other gauge.—Apply to Mr. W. Strauts, Swansca.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, an excellent DOUBLE-ACTING STEAM-ENGINE, in good working order, 31-in. cylinder, air-pump, condenser, with the cold-water 9-in. plunger pump, and 6 fms. pump pipe; also ateam and feed pipes thereto belonging.—Apply to Mr. Janza Broos, Radford House, near Timsbury, Bath§

STEAM-ENGINES.—TWO ON SALE, one 25-horse power, adapted for a marine or land purpose; the other 7-horse power.—Apply by letter only (post free) to Mr. Fowner, 18, Bread-atreet, Cheapside.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND FOR £1000 TO BE SOLD for £825; incorporated by Act of Parliament, and payable in 1859, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, the next payment 10th July next. Also, £1000 payable in 1856 for £810.—Apply to Mr. Baown, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

WANTED,—A NEW or SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, with two cylinders about 1-horse power each, with or without tubular boiler, suitable for a small boat.—Apply by letter, stating particulars, weight, and price, to Mr. George Williamson, Newhall, Burton-en-Trent.

WANTED,—A STRONG WATER-WHEEL, of WOOD or IRON, about 40 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. breast, with or without a crusher attached.

State terms for each to Mr. HAMBLY, Silver Mines, Tipperary, Ireland.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a FEW SHARES in WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—apply, by letter, with real name, and price, to "Z. A." Post-office, Sheffield.

WHEAL GILL SHARES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHARES in WHEAL GILL, in one Lot.—Apply to "C. D.," Post-office, Liskeard.

FOR SALE,—FIFTY (or less number) SHARES in WEST WHEAL ARTHUR, at 5s. (all calls paid).—Apply to "F. W. O. W.," Postoffice, Calstock, Cornwall.—March 1, 1854.

ANTIMONY ORE FOR SALE.—The OLD TREWETHER
CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY having finished the works at their
old mine, and succeeded in putting the same into a complete state of operation, are
now BRINGING TO SUBFACE a considerable quantity of ANTIMONY ORE of the
following quality, which is now OFFERED FOR SALE:

ANTIMONY

ANALYSIS BY MM. JOHN MINICHELL, r.c.s.
Antimony

47% per cent.
Silver

17 ozs. 6 dwts. 6 grs. per ton.

Parties desirous of purchasing this ore, are requested to forward written tenders
for the same, stating price and quantity, to the office of the company, No. 1, Cushioncourt, Old Broad-street, London, where samples may be inspected.

MUNDIC FOR SALE.—The OLD TREWETHER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have NOW FOR SALE a LARGE QUANTITY of MUNDIC, of the quality as shown by the following analysis of Mesars. W.
Longmaid and Son ;—
Sulphur 45 per cent.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.—The OLD TREWETHER CONSOLI-DATED MINING COMPANY having commenced working the lead lodes in their setts, will shortly be in a position to OFFER FOR SALE a monthly supply of rich SILVER-LEAD ORE, of which due notice will be given.

1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, March 3, 1854.

CYPSUM.—TO BE LET, a GYPSUM BED, in the district of Cieveland, Yorkshire. The bed adjoins the Stockton and Darlington Railway, close to the Lackenby Station, which line runs to the shipping port of Middlesbrot distant only 3½ miles.—For particulars, apply to Mr. John Peirson, Thornton Fields, Gisbro', Yorkshire; or to Measrs. Reyroux and Bromehead, solicitors, 35, Old Broadstreet, London.

DARGAIN.—The following PARCELS OF SHARES in the undermentioned promising young ADVENTURES TO BE PURCHASED BY TENDER; the highest tender will be accepted, as the holder is compelled to realise:

5 Merllyn, lead, Flintshire (55s. paid).
10 Phonix Great Consols, Cornwall (29s. 6d. paid).
10 South-west Phonix, Cornwall (26s. paid).
10 Chartered Australan Lund, Mining, Importing, and Refining Co. (20s. paid).
The lot will be sold on much more reasonable terms than a single parcel.—Address, "A. B. C.," Mining Journal office, 25, Fleet-street, London. 7s. 237.

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, on moderate terms, the LEASE of a profitable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, situate about three miles from a sea-port.—Particulars may be known on application to Mr. William Thomas, builder, Tithebarn-street, Carnarvon. 110

LIGIBLE INVESTMENT—SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST may now be HAD in a FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY in NORTH WALES. The proprietary is limited and highly respectable. The quality of the slate and the facilities for getting and carrying it are unsurpassed.—For particulars, address "Alpha," Box 165, Post-office, Manchester.

PRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that the next QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, on Wednesday, the 15th Inst., at One o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the committee of management and for general business.

5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, March 3, 1854.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday next, the 5th of March, at One o'clock precisely, upon business of great importance in connection with the mine. 4, 58, Old Broad-street, March 1, 1854.

WM. C. FOULKES, Sec.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEW SHARE TRANSFER CERTIFICATES are DELIVERABLE on Cinc. 3, New London-street, March 3 1854.

Stannaries of Cornmall-In the Aire-Warden's Court.

NOELL v. CANNAN AND OTHERS, ASSIGNEES OF GEORGE HENNETT, a Ban SAME v. MARTIN. IN RE TRANNACK AND BOSENCE MINE.

N RE TRANNACK AND BOSENCE MINE.

N OTTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that pursuant to TWO severy of the Second Second

Stannaries of Corumall-In the Bice-Warden's Conrt.

PIKE v. WOOD.

IN RE CALVADNACK MINE. IN RE CALVADNACK MINE. ||

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the White Hart Hotel, Hayle, on Tonday, the 14th day of March nest, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for FELLING and of March nest, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for FELLING AUCTION will be HAREN, or SHARES, of the Defendant, of and in the said Mine of March nest, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for FELLING and of Mine and of AMERICAL AUCTION AND AUCTION AND AUCTION AND AUCTION AND AUCTION AND AUCTION AND AUCTION AUCTION, and O'CHEREY, and MATERIAL and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further has mation, application may be made to Messrs. Roscorla and Davies, solicitors, he zance; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 28, 1834.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SHARES IN THE CROW HILL SILVELLE MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE, IRELAND.

MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE, IRELAND.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management of Ma

ONE THOUSAND SHARES IN WHEAL FORTUNE, AT SOUTH TAWIO IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

TR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Manage pursuant to the regulations of the company, to SELL, BY AUCTION Mart, on Wednesday, the 15th March, at Twelve, in Lots, ONE THOUSAND FEITED SHARES in the WHEAL FORTUNE COPPER, LEAD, AN MINES, in the parish of South Tawton, in the county of Devon. El per sheep paid.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Mr. Osmund Lewis, see 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedless.

FLINTSHIRE.—IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE E MINE, ON HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE

MINE, ON HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINISHIRE.

MINE, ON HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINISHIRE.

MIRE, ON HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINISHIRE.

MIRE, ORMISTON has received instructions to SELL. BY AUCTION
without any reservation, at the Royal and White Horse Hotel, Holywelg,
Friday, the 10th day of March, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such a
ditions as shall then be made known, all the ESTATE and INTEREST of the Less
in that well-known truly valuable LEAD MINE, ealied the "DOG PIT MINE
situate on Halkin Mountain, near Holywell, comprising an extent of '93 acres,
thereabous, 29 of which are under a lease for a term of 31 years, of which about
years are yet unexpired; and the remaining 50 acres, or thereabouts under acre
'take or grant,' for a term of 3 years, of which about four years are yet unexpire
'take or grant,' be a term of 5 years, of which about four years are yet unexpire
to the attention of capitalists and adventurers is called to this mine, which is since
in the richest of mineral districts, being in the immediate vicinity of the cicken
Pant-y-go Mine, so famous for its immense yield of lead, and being now in a sacwork, with several shafts sunk and levels driven, proving a good quantity of a
it presents an opportunity for investment not often to be met with. The leasers
work, with several shafts sunk and levels driven, proving a good quantity of a
it presents an opportunity for investment not often to be met with. The leasers
whole, they will be sold separately.

Mr. W. Ramaden, mining surveyor, Holywell, will give any information as the
state and prospects of the mine, and further particulars may be had on application.

R. Parry Jones, Eeq., solicitors, Holywell; A. T. Roberts, Eeq., solicitor, Moid, at
the auctioneer, Wigfair, St. Asaph.—Feb. 22, 1554.

Extract from Report of Mr. William Ramaden, Mine Surveyor, of the Dog Pitilis.

Extract from Report of Mr. WILLIAM RANDEN, Mine Surveyor, of the Dug Fitta Feb. 21, 1854.—"I have been down to-day, to examine and inspect the Dog Fitta thalkin. There are 7 veins aiready discovered in this set, running nearly esta west. There, are also, 6 shafts suik, varying from 50 to 120 yards in depth. It is a large extent of ground open from the different shafts, and the workings are ventilated. I examined the 79 yards level; there is a flat of ground composed do and tumblers, with large lumps of lead ore in the clay; and there is now from liskent, of lead ore ready to be drawn up to surface at this place.—Ninety Yards level. There is a small vein of lead ore in sight, which looks very promising, and is well set a trial.—Hundred Yards Level: There is good rich ore in this part, in both tog a bottom, and which will produce from 1 to 2 tons per fin., in the east end; the end will produce about? ton to the fin. The shafts are in good condition, sall when such that the produce from 1 to 2 tons per fin., in the cast end; the end will produce about? ton to the fin. The shafts are in good condition, and when will are the shafts are in good condition, and when the shafts are in good condition to the shafts are i

THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR FFESTINIOG, NORTH WALL MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietors to OFFER in FUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, March 29, at Twelve fork the above well-known, important, and highly-valuable MINERAL PROPERS which offers a finer and more certain investment for capital than many others in principality. The quarry is advantageously situate, by the side of the excellent from Ffestiniog to Llanrwst, in the parish of Dolwyddellan, in the county of Care von, and the workings commence on the level of the road, in the south-casternion to mountain, into which they extend in a north-westerly direction, the veinisming rapidly in height and width as it advances. The space at present wroughted about 130 fr. long by 57 ft, wide, and the height of the metal from the road self. The depth "from grass" is inconsiderable. The slate, which is bluish groy, side undoubted first-rate quality, lies well for working, as the joints (which are of griength) are at right angles with the cleavage planes. The buildings are all sev, are most substantially built; there is a large manufactory, containing it awing a planing tables, with tramways from the quarry to the tables and to the dressingse and bank, the whole being worked by a powerful water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, if 3 ft. 6 in. breast, for which the supply of water is ample and constant. The slate and be an an advantage of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily sold as fast as bey manufactory, on the best stanfor quality of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily sold as fast as they order, and there is immediate capability for making 30 tons per week, with a sond increase of 10 or 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carried to Trefrice was at a cost of 5s. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction elected two lines of rails way, which are now before Parliament. The quarry is held from the colonies, renders this property a most safe and profitable investment of explain of colonies, THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR PFESTINIOG, NORTH

FORGE, ROLLING, AND SLITTING MILL, AT BRADLEY, NEAR BILSIN LSSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION at the swan Hotel, in Weiverhampton, on Wednesday, the 29th day of last 1844, at Three o'clock in the afterneon, all those commodions and valuable Wolls situate at Bradley, near Bilston, is the county of Stafford, now in the occupant Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., counsising of an excellent FORGE and Mills the former worked by a steam-engine of nearly 50-horse power, and the latteries of 50-horse power, with CONVENIENT OFFICES, WAREHOUSES, and STABLISM and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, switable for the residence of manages. Before the two countries of the state of the stat And also a PLOT OF LAND, containing about 3½ scree, leasehold under the effect of the property for the purpose of affording convenience for depositing screen, the property for the purpose of affording convenience for depositing screen, with the four cottages erected thereon. The mines under the last-meations are land will be reserved. Those under the remainder of the property, both the and leasehold, and under a small portion of the thick coal and other coals and from while sold with the property. A commodious Canal Baain forms that part premises, and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and the traced cester, and Wolverhampton Railways pass within a few hundred yards of the perty. According to the terms of the above-mentioned lease for 99 years, the are entitled within a stipulated period before the expiration thereof to remote buildings and fixtures erected thereon. Messrs, G. B. Thoracycoft and Co., y terms of their agreement for tenancy, are to remove such of the machinery saltures as have been greeted by them, and to leave such as belong to the vestor nearly as possible of the same value as was put upon the same in inventory valuation taken thereof at the commencement of the tenancy, paying or redocompensation for any difference in such value; and the purchaser will, according to redocompensation for any difference in such value; and the purchaser commencement of such valuation. As to the machinery belonging to Messrs, G. B. Thoracycomic of such valuation. As to the machinery belonging to Messrs, G. B. Thoracycomic purchaser for taking the whole or portion at a valuation.

Detailed particulars with plans and conditions of sale will be ready in a few forms, and particulars, apply to Mr. Dunning, or the anctioners, or to Mr. Hon Dunning, the agent of the vendors, reades near the premises, and range with the tenants for allowing the same to be inspected.—For further intention and particulars, apply to Mr. Dunning, or the anctioners, or to Mr. Bowe, mining engineer, Wresham; Mr. Finchett Maddock, solicit

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VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINES IN HINDLEY.

R. JNO. MACKIE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, 16th of March, 1854, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bird-1-th'-Hand, 16th of March, 1854, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bird-1-th'-Hand, 18th of the County of Lancaster, subject to such conditions of sale as will be produced, in the county of Lancaster, subject to such conditions of sale as will be produced. If we MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGE, BARN, produced, If the Mindley, containing, with the sites of the buildings, 25 Cheshire sof land, or thereabouts, and now occupied by Mr. John Grime and others, so fland, or thereabouts, and now occupied by Mr. John Grime and others, so fland, or thereabouts, and now occupied by Mr. John Grime and others, so fland, or thereabouts, and now occupied by Mr. John Grime and others, so me parts contain a good bed of brick clay, sand, and considerable streams of the state in free and the state in free and the state in the late of brick clay, sand, and considerable streams of the state in the Lower power. One mid-has been gotten under to the estate. Borings have been recently made in the farm been gotten under to the estate. Borings have been recently made in the farm been gotten under to the estate in the 16th of lost month, containing about 20 statute acres, not sold—Application by letter, or personally, being made to Mr. John Grime, into sold—Application by letter, or personally, being made to Mr. John Grime, is the being in possession of written statements of the opinions respecting the east general with the strongly borne out, showing that the Hindley mines are extensive, nable, and at any time available by capitalists, and likely to great advantage. The states of each grant the strongly borne out, showing that the Hindley mines are extensive unions can be strongly borne out, showing that the Hindley mines are extensive, and on one of the most pleasant, healthy, and convenient for domestics and farm-cking and all any time available by capitalists, and likely to great advantage. The states of th

LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

UABLE COAL MINE IN FULL WORKING, with the PLANT, MACHINERY, FICES, and APPURTENANCES, estimated to produce a REVENUE OF £4500

LIABLE COAL MINE IN FULL WORKING, win the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICE, and APPURTENANCES, estimated to produce a REVENUE OF £4500 FER ANNUM.

ESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, on Wednesday, Jarch, at One punctually, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as "THE DN COLLERY," one of the anthractic collieries clustered around the Amman lies, and is situate at CWM AMMAN, in the parish of Bettws, Carmarthenshire, the south side of the Llanelly Railway, and is zeroes of any importance to the of Llanelly. It consists of ONE SEAM O", COAL, called the "TREGLOIN" ingrising 320 acres, of which about 14 acres only have been worked, and the resident is estimated to produce 70, 632 cons of coal, yielding a nett annual profit of 200 for 20 years. The mine is in excellent working condition, and possesses all exarty appliances for working ", ab coal. The whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, APPURTENANCES, will zeneured in the purchase, and property are, two of THER COAL PIELDS (equally valuable), which aonly be worked by ", and of the present level, and may be secured at a small rental-printed particulars, with maps, may be had of the overlooker of the works at the liery; of Mr. SU-plen Camp, solicitor, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; the Mart; ar is of Toplis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard.

the Mart; and of Topils and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard.

UTH WALES.—FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATES, containing very VALUABLE, and Each LODES of LEAD and OTHER MINERALS, consisting of 650 acres, eaghight stuate in the county of CARDIGAN, three miles from the market town of Pont frivy (to which a railway communication will shortly be made), five miles from Tregavon, 12 miles from Lampeter, and 16 miles from Aberystwith.

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March 1, 1854.

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PRESSURE of the ATMOSPHERE, more EFFECTUALLY NEUTRALISED by a SELE-ACTING VACUUM VALVE than by the CONDENSING APPARATUS of WATT'S ENGINE.

Copy of a Reply of Mr. Goodlet to an Enquiry of an Engineer in Derbyshire.

Leith, March 2, 1854.—I duly received your letter of the 28th Peb. The shortcrank engine, to which I prefer my intented substitute for steam to be applied, will be found advantageous when used in draining mines; and the simple double-acting force-pump, the water flowing into it through a communication in the center of the barrel of it, with atmospheric vacuum valves, as in the case of the engine, at the ends of the pump to prevent recoil, and the piston made to act the part of and supersede induction valves, will be found to be a valuable acquisition to the miner, not alone as regards speed in draining the water, but in purifying the air of the mine at the same time. I would beg to suggest a simple method of draining mines:—Suppose a snall elstern at the mouth of the mine to hold a supply of water to start the engine, and a vessel at the bottom of the mine stong enough to resist the needed pressure, with an atmospheric vacuum valve at the top of it, the said vessel to be in communication with the cistern above. The power of the engine will obviously depend on the height of the column of water, combined with the natural pressure of the atmosphere. The water to supply pressure for the needed impulse on the piston to be taken from the under part of said lower vessel, and the surplus power of the engine, after supplying water for the required impulses, to be applied in draining the mine, and for other purposes that may be wanted. It must be evident to every practical engineer that, by dealing with the motive agents in the way pointed out in the specification of my patent, sufficient surplus power will be obtained either to propel a vessel, locomotive, or to work a stationary engine.

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